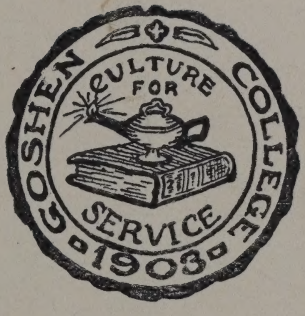
ASSOCIATED MENNONITE BIBLICAL SEMINARIES
MENN. HIST. LIBRARY

The College Record

OCTOBER, 1926

GOSHEN COLLEGE
LIBRARY



VOLUME 28 NUMBER 1

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD
OCTOBER NINETEEN TWENTY-SIX

THE MEN'S DORMITORY ASSOCIATION

Willard H. Smith

The present Men's Dormitory Association had its origin in a movement here in College which gained considerable headway last year. The old system of dormitory government and control proving somewhat unsatisfactory, it was felt by some of the members of the faculty as well as by a number of the men students, that a new system ought to be inaugurated. Dean Oyer took up the matter with some of the other members of the faculty and some of the students, the result being that a meeting of the upper-classmen was called by the Dean near the close of the school year.

At this meeting Dean Oyer proposed a plan of organization whereby the upper-classmen would be made, to some extent at least, responsible for the conduct of the men rooming in East Hall and in near-by rooming houses. In other words, the plan was, in part at least, one of student government, the resulting organization to work in close cooperation with the faculty. It was the sense of this meeting that a plan something like the one proposed could be made to work and should at least be given a trial. No attempt at organization, of course, was made at that time, but it was planned to inaugurate some such system at the beginning of this school year.

Accordingly, shortly after this school year began, Dean Oyer called a meeting of the upper-classmen and again explained his plan. It was decided at this meeting to go ahead and effect a permanent organization, and a committee, consisting of D. Hershberger, I. E. Burkhart, and W. T. Stalter, was appointed to draft a tentative constitution. At a later meeting a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Pres., W. H. Smith; Sec., D. Hershberger; member at large, Elvin Snyder.

A word further as to the purpose of the organization. As will be seen from the constitution its purpose is not only to enforce the rules and regulations of the institution, and those that the association may see fit to pass from time to time, but also, to foster and maintain high Christian standards and ideals on the campus. Whether or not the organization will be able to accomplish its purpose depends quite largely on how we as upper-classmen conduct ourselves; for, from the very nature of the case, we will inevitably be pointed out as examples. It is therefore to be hoped that this conduct may be exemplary, and that the organization may be a contributing factor in maintaining a college spirit that is distinctly Christian.

The constitution follows:

Constitution of the Men's Dormitory Association of Goshen College

Article I.

The name of this organization shall be: *The Men's Dormitory Association of Goshen College.*

Article II.

The purpose of this organization shall be to foster a spirit of cooperation between Faculty and all men students and to encourage a spirit of mutual good-will among all men.

Article III.

Membership shall include all College men above Sophomore standing rooming in East Hall or in houses approved by the Faculty.

Article IV.

Section I. The officers of this organization shall be a president and a secretary.

Section 2. (a) It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the Association and to serve as executive officer of the Council. (b) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the Association and the Council and

to serve as President pro tempore in the absence of the President.

Section 3. The officers of this organization shall be elected at the annual meetings or at any other time that a vacancy occurs.

Article V.

Section 1. The Council shall consist of the President, the Secretary, members of the Association, one to represent each section of East Hall and one to represent each five men, or fraction thereof, rooming in other approved houses, and one member at large.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Council (1) to maintain conduct in accordance with the spirit of the rules of May, 1926, and subject to the approval of the faculty; (2) to effect a constructive social program designed to promote high standards of dormitory life, and further the purpose of the Association; (3) to adopt, at its discretion, by-laws and rules of procedure.

Section 3. (a) The President and Secretary of the Council shall be elected as provided in Article IV, Section 3. (b) The Member at Large shall be elected by the Association at the annual meeting. (c) The President, Secretary and Member at Large shall constitute the Executive Committee, which shall select the representatives specified in Article V, Section 1, subject to the approval of the Association. (d) Not more than two representatives of the Council may reside in the same section of East Hall nor more than one in any approved house.

Article VI.

The Association shall meet annually on the first Tuesday after the fall registration, and at any other time at the call of the President or any three members of the Association.

Article VII.

This constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

AN ATTEMPT AT IDEAL COMMUNITY

I. E. Burkhart

Amana, the Community of True Inspiration, traces its origin to the German Mystics and Pietists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The movement began in 1714. It was a protest against the dogmatism and formality of the Lutheran church. The founders of the sect were Eberhard Ludwig Gruber, a Lutheran clergyman who had incurred the displeasure of the Church by denouncing the forms that had crept into its organization and polity; and Johann Friedrich Rock, the son of a Lutheran clergyman whose father's faith had ceased to furnish a satisfactory religion for the "yearnings of his soul".

Gruber and Rock arrived at a philosophy of religion that seemed satisfactory to themselves. While they believed in the inspiration of the Bible they also argued for present-day inspiration and revelation. Shambaugh quotes them as follows:

"Does not the same God live today? And is it not reasonable to believe that He will inspire His followers now as then? There is no reason to believe that God has in any way changed His methods of communication, and as He revealed hidden things through visions, dreams, and by revelations in olden times He will lead His people today by the words of His inspiration if they but listen to his voice."

Again quoting from Shambaugh on Gruber's own definition of True Inspiration or the "new word and testimony" as he called it:

"Its truths are in common with the written word of the prophets and apostles. It aspires for no preference. On the contrary, it gives the preference to the word of the witnesses first chosen (prophets and apostles) just after the likeness of two sons and brothers, in which case the oldest son as the firstborn has the preference before the younger son who was born after him, though they are both equal and children begotten of the same father. But both the old and the new revelation of which we here speak, are of divine origin and the testimonies of one and the same Spirit of God and of Jesus Christ, just

as the sons mentioned above are equally children of one and the same father though there exists through the natural birth a slight difference between them."

These Inspirations, however, could not come by anyone. Committees would be appointed to investigate the "Werkzeug", as those desiring to prophesy were called. Upon the decision of the committee depended the privilege to prophesy. Gruber and Rock apparently began the movement without an examination as applicants for Werkzeuge, but they seem to be responsible for the practice of interview before the applicant could become a reliable channel for the transmission of divine revelations, namely, a "Werkzeug".

It is not hard to understand that such a movement would cause considerable confusion within the ranks of those from whom it separated itself, especially if it assumed any worthwhile proportions. This it did with amazing rapidity, and the result was that the German Lutheran Church of the eighteenth century under the auspices of the Lutheran clergy was responsible for some of the severest persecution recorded in history. At their instigation the Inspirationists were "persecuted and prosecuted; they were fined, pilloried, flogged, imprisoned, legislated against, and stript of their possessions. _____But in spite of the edicts of city councils, in spite of public humiliation and torture, the congregations of Inspirationists continued to multiply".

But the progress of the Inspirationists was doomed to decline as soon as the able leaders who sponsored the movement died. Gruber died December 11, 1728, and about twenty years later Rock followed him, March 2, 1749. The death of Rock marks the high point of development in Germany. For the next (almost) three-quarters of a century the movement was on a gradual decline. It is true that there were numerous upstarts of "Werkzeuge" and leaders, but there were none that could obtain the revelations that would fit into their program of leadership. This continued until 1817. At this time there arose one Michael Krausert who found in the writings of Rock the inspiration that he needed to "satisfy the longings of his soul". He was a very effective Werkzeug and leader until persecution arose. He then recanted his position and the movement was again without a leader. But this time it was but a few years until Barbara Heinemann took his place. She also had a lapse, desiring to get married; but when she learned that it was highly resented by her followers she decided not to do so. But somehow she no longer had the full confidence of the group. Nor was it entirely necessary because there now came into the limelight the greatest of all Inspirationists, Werkzeuge and leaders, namely, Christian Metz.

With the rise of Metz returned the desire of Barbara Heinemann to be married. This was permitted, and from this time on the influence of Heinemann is quite spasmodic. In the person of Metz we have one of the most interesting leaders of all time. He was the outstanding figure in the colony until it was established in the state of Iowa. This meant several changes of location because of persecution. The following slogan underlay practically all the persecution from 1820 on: "Either back into the fold of the church (Lutheran) or out of the country". Due to this the colony removed to the province of Hessen in the year 1830.

But the sojourn at Hessen was agreeable only until the questions of separate schools, military or legal oath, and loyalty to the state church came up. After this it was largely the same as it was in the territory they had occupied before. Thereupon the Werkzeug and the elders became convinced that "it was God's holy purpose and will that they should undertake to make some change." The revelation and testimony read: "Your goal and your way shall lead towards the west._____Four may then prepare themselves." Thereupon a committee of four was appointed, which sailed to America on August 27, 1842. After the necessary preliminaries they purchased the Seneca Indian Reservation — a tract of five thousand acres near Buffalo in Erie County in the State of New York.

The American colony was organized in 1843 as the Ebenezer Society. The management was vested in a Select Council of Thirteen Elders. The title of the lands was vested in sixteen mem-

bers, who as joint tenants, held it in trust for the remainder of the community. About 800 originally came to N. Y. State where they immediately became prosperous. Their prosperity plus the close proximity of the city of Buffalo soon made it necessary to seek another location, partly because they could not buy any more land adjoining their own, and partly because the elders feared the worldly influence of the city upon the youth.

When the Inspirationists first moved to America their theory was to live as a Christian Congregation with property individually owned as in the Old Country. The well-to-do furnished the credit and the community planned to hold things in common until the less-well-to-do should be able to pay for their own land. But on account of age, inexperience, and other reasons many were unable to pay for their property. Christian Metz thus saw that the community would soon scatter unless something would be done to avert it. The needed revelation was soon forthcoming, and Metz declared himself thus:

"The Lord had gradually announced more and more clearly that it was His intention and pleasure, nay His most holy will, that everything should be and remain in common."

As a result an amendment to the constitution was drawn up, and many of the brethren refused to sign it. But a direct revelation again saved the situation, the Lord saying that, "it is at no time my will to dissolve the ties of the community".

Thus all signed the constitution as amended and communism of property was introduced. The implicit confidence and obedience in and to the utterances of the Werkzeug is remarkable. Notice that his word was absolutely final.

The first village was laid out in the state of Iowa in the year 1855. They did not move there all at once, but went in small groups as fast as they were able to sell their property in New York state. This enabled them to make the change without the loss of a single dollar on the property first purchased. In fact, Mrs. Shambaugh attributes the success of the Inspirationists to their prudence and common sense. She says it has been "the very cement in the foundation of their institutions". She further claims that the superstructure of religious enthusiasm and communistic zeal can rest securely on such a foundation; and that most communistic endeavors have failed on account of a lack of prudent foresight.

The name Amana first came into vogue after settling in Iowa. They first planned to give it the name that would stand for "bleibe treu" which means to remain faithful. But they felt that it was somewhat too difficult to express it in one word, hence decided on Amana which means "glaub treu", or believe faithful. (It is unknown to the writer what language Amana represents). The community now represents several villages in Iowa. The most important and central one is called Middle Amana. Besides this there are several Amanas designated by the direction which they lie from the Middle one. Then there is yet another village, the railroad station called Homestead of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. This was purchased because it is close by and because the elders felt that if they did not monopolize it, that it would develop into a large town and present to them the same problem that the city of Buffalo presented in New York state.

After the community was well established in Iowa it became involved in a defensive lawsuit brought on by a resident and taxpayer of Iowa who attempted to prove that the society as a religious order "forfeited its corporate franchise by holding much property and establishing secular industries". The District Court ruled in favor of Amana, after which the case was appealed to the Supreme State Court which corroborated the decision of the District Court. The result of this affair was to establish the legal status of the community in the state of Iowa. Metz lived through this and various other tests that were brought against the Inspirationists, and until the community was well on the way to material prosperity. With his death, July 27, 1867, there passed the man who is really responsible for Amana in America.

Most of the members come from Germany, but there are occasional ones received from other societies, also from the outside world. One of these is a

former Catholic priest who had become wearied of the pomp and ceremony of the Romish Church hence sought refuge with the Inspirationists. The original membership when moving from Germany to New York state was 800, from New York to Iowa 1200, and the census record in Shambaugh's book is 1800. This book was published in 1908 which means that the present population might be considerably over two thousand.

As before stated, the colony is founded primarily upon religious principles. This means that there are special efforts made in the direction of preserving the identity of the group. The young people occasionally chafe under the restrictions, but the elders are usually patient with them. Experience has taught them that restive Brothers who at twenty show their independence by wearing "store clothes" and a colored necktie to meetings, usually wear "Colony trousers" of their own initiative at thirty. In fact, sixty percent of those departing because of hatred for restrictions have returned to the life of the community.

Marriage is permissible, but is always considered as a silght lapse in spirituality. The home life has always been more or less under restriction, but there is a gradual compromise on the question of home decoration. Fancy work, pictures, and Christmas gifts were discouraged, but lately the ban has been somewhat lifted. The following phrase is somewhat indicative of the situation:

"Well, young people will be some foolish, and so, some things the elders must overlook."

Reading was generally forbidden by the Werkzeuge, but members are now allowed to purchase books, newspapers, and magazines according to their own inclinations. Each village school has a carefully selected library from which the children may select books. These as a rule are read by the entire family. But the reading is carefully guarded and undesirable books found among the young people are condemned in public by the elders. There is no dancing, no games, no music, no parties, no sociables, and yet the community seems to enjoy life tolerably well. The houses are built over a uniform pattern, being plain square structures with gable roofs, and usually unpainted.

The residents suffer a great deal of disturbance due to visitors. These are always welcome if they come in the right way and attitude, but if the Amanites feel that they are there merely for the sake of curiosity they are generally given somewhat of a cool reception. The following conversation quoted from Shambaugh throws a little light on the foregoing statement:

"Vas you von of dem newspaper fellers what wants to know everytings?"

"No," was the dignified reply, "I am a College professor."

"Oh well," retorted the Zoarite, "dot vas the same ting and joost as bad."

Tramps have always found Amana a good place to get food and shelter. What the present arrangements are for them is not quite clear, but there were times when they had a special apartment set off for this type of visitor. There seems to be a tendency to be somewhat more discriminating in their giving, but they really feel that it is a part of their religion to give to the needy and downtrodden. Shambaugh's estimate would seem fitting at this point:

"Generations of right thinking and living seem to have produced a distinct type in the Inspirationist. The older men and women are plain and direct of speech, self-possessed and sedate. They have strong faces and honest eyes — faces refined by much thought upon spiritual things and purified by sacrifice and high aims. There is a gentleness in their demeanor that reminds one of the Quakers, and a firmness and seriousness in their manner that bespeak their Pietist ancestry. They live quiet and peaceful lives and do not like to admit strangers to their privacy. They have a reputation for honesty and fair dealing among their neighbors and wherever their prdoucts are bought and sold."

Concluded in next issue

THE JACOB L. LIND COLLECTION

Jonathan Yoder

This collection of Indian relics, recently secured by the college, represents fifty-five years of work on the part of Mr. Lind. After spending so great a part of his life on it, he has become attached to it. It is more to him than a collection of rocks; but to him each piece has a history, a part of which he knows, but the greater part of this history, only some dusky warrior of ages gone by, could tell. Because of the time he spent on this work he was especially desirous of placing it in some permanent place. It was for this reason that the college was able to secure it.

One of the features of interest is his collection of tomahawks. There are about fifty of these. They vary in size from the small ones, weighing a fractional part of a pound, to the large ones which weigh five pounds. It probably took a husky brave to wield one of these weapons, but its blows surely must have been efficient in cracking either hickory nuts or heads.

An article of especial interest is a stone age plow point. This is a flat piece of flint eleven inches long, one inch thick, and about five inches wide. An acquaintance of Mr. Lind recently sold a point of poorer quality, for six dollars per inch of length. This would make the single piece worth sixty dollars.

The collection also contains some very good specimens of Indian mortars, their grinding mills. The largest of these is about ten inches high and eighteen inches in diameter. Its inside capacity is approximately one and one-half gallons. It is improbable that it was so deep as this, originally, but as the generations used it the stone wore away and the Indians, in their ignorance, ate the stone powder with their cornmeal.

The Indian "banner stones" are also of interest but their exact use is unknown. They consist of flat stones, some of which are butterfly shaped. A hole is in the center. It is thought that feathers were attached to these stones which in turn were fastened on the ends of sticks in such a way that they revolved in the breeze. The chieftain carried these emblems in leading his men to war. A peculiarity of these stones is the many small notches on their edges. One of these stones has eighty-five of these notches. If each of these stones represented a killed and scalped warrior, woe to the tribe that dared to oppose them. Its nearest rival has only forty-two notches, so the first stone must have belonged to a tribe of outstanding strength.

The collection also contains approximately one thousand arrow heads. These vary, from about three-eighths of an inch to seven and one-half inches, ,in length. But they are not all real arrow heads. The larger ones were used for spear points and the smaller ones for darts. These darts were poisoned, either by herbs, or by an animal liver into which a rattle snake has been induced to bite repeatedly. Such weapons were very dangerous.

The mound finds are perhops the most interesting. These mounds were their burying grounds, but other things, besides people, were buried there. The collection contains fish bones, which were quite numerous in these mounds. Fragments of Moose horns have also been found in these mounds, and placed in the collection. An article of especial interest is the fine copper-colored powder which was found in these mounds. This was probably their war paint. There is a striking similarity between it and our present-day rouge. Perhaps it might be possible to trace the Indians and Whites back to a common origin if this war paint were carefully studied. A piece of tempered copper taken from a mound is also shown. Modern industry is unable to temper copper. In several mounds, Mr. Lind has found a group of small smooth pebbles, about the size of marbles. He believes these were used to tally the dead buried there. The collection further contains parts of human bodies, which were taken from the mounds. Several large pieces of the skull and jawbone are fairly well pre-

-- --Continued on Page 12

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27
LITERARY ---------- Dora Shantz, '27; Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29; Dula Roth, '29; Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29; Forrest Kanagy, '30
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 OCTOBER, 1926 NUMBER 1

EDITORIAL

MAKING THE SCHOOL YEAR WORTH WHILE

The new student is bewildered when he enters college for the first time. And small wonder! In the first place, the faculty usually succeeds in giving him enough work to keep him happy at least eight hours a day. Then he is expected to take three hours of strenuous exercise a week and somehow to spread it over five days. On Monday evening he naturally wants to work with a will to make his literary society the best one in the college, on Tuesday evening he dutifully attends his Bible study class, on Wednesday evening he takes part in prayer meeting, at four o'clock on Thursday he spends a devotional hour with his fellow students and possibly sings in the Philharmonic chorus at seven o'clock, and on Saturday evening the Christian Workers' Band holds its meeting. Friday evening is the student's own, strange to say! In addition to this, debating, discussion contests, men's chorus, ladies' chorus, college publication work, work on the various committees of the Y. P. C. A., the Volunteer Band, and the Historical Society clamor for attention. Small wonder that he is bewildered. Before the new student has been at college two weeks he reaches certain conclusions. He is convinced that he cannot take part in every campus activity and do justice to his courses. He is also convinced that the person who is unwilling to spend precious time and effort upon group activities outside of the classroom is definitely out of tune with the prevailing spirit of the place. What shall he do?

In general, the more mature students are agreed that there are two activities which no one can neglect without distinctly feeling at the end of the year that something has been lost. As far as the question of athletics is concerned very few need encouragement if proper opportunity is offered. And, socially, most students need little urging, although it may be observed, there always are exceptions. Some even would profit

by being restrained. Very seldom does one hear the remark at the end of the year: "I should have spent more time in taking exercise", or "I should have attempted more, socially". But one does hear: "I wish that I would have studied harder. I didn't get all out of that course that I should have" or "I should have taken a more active part in the general religious meetings". Why not begin the year right by getting the habit of thoroughly preparing each day's lessons and by working equally hard to make our general religious meetings so profitable that no one can afford to miss them? H.

PRINCIPLES

Principles are the laws which govern the thoughts and actions of an individual. Everyone has some principle which pervades his life and which operates in his mind, but when the test of that principle comes he often fails. There are certain principles, such as, "Honesty is the best policy", "Practice makes perfect", "Courage is power", "Truth crushed to the earth shall rise again", which are just as true and invariable as God's laws of nature.

The first business of one who wishes to make a success in life is to find out these principles which underlie life. It is not enough merely to know these laws; one must have faith in them. But even faith in them is not sufficient, unless this belief is strong enough to intrust one's whole life and success to these laws. To have faith in a certain principle is an easy matter so long as life is pleasant and happy, but the test of whether we really believe a principle comes, when we cannot see that it will work for our own good. It depends on the way in which we meet this test to find whether we are guided by principle or whether we subordinate principle to expediency. The man of principle believes most in peace, when everyone about him is at strife; he believes most in honesty, when it seems evident that an untruth would benefit him more. He realizes that to be of any use to him, these laws must operate no matter how strenuous the tests may be.

A life rooted in principles becomes stronger and nobler every day; time makes it stauncher; every experience, be it victory or failure, enriches it. Of that one, guided by principle, we may say, "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper".

But of the man guided by expediency we may say he is "Like the chaff which the wind driveth away". G.

SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC EVENTS

First Semester 1926 - 1927

October 15-24, Annual Evangelistic Meetings (Allen Erb, Evangelist).

November 3, Jones Lecture (First number of Lecture Course).

November 5, Academy Public Literary.

November 12, Sister's All Annual Meeting.

November 19, Vesperian-Adelphian Public Literary.

November 26, Mennonite Historical Society Meeting.

November 29, Williamson Lecture. (Second number of lecture course).

December 3, Junior-Senior Debate.

December 17, Freshman-Sophomore Debate.

December 21, Christmas Program, Musical Organizations.

January 7, Literary Program, Expression Classes.

January 11, Cole Lecture (Third number of lecture course).

January 14, Avon-Aurora Public Literary.

January 21, Freshman-Sophomore Women's Debate.

January 28, Literary Program, Expression Classes.

February 4, Program, Musical Organizations.

CHORUS

This year the College has experienced a new interest in the music department. Four musical societies have been organized for those who are musically inclined. The Philharmonic Chorus, a Men's Chorus, a Ladies' Chorus, and an A Cappella Chorus have been organized. These organizations meet every week to study some of the best music; and they will render programs on various occasions throughout the year.

The members of the Philharmonic Chorus are composed of a large number of students, and others from the community who are interested in chorus work. Professor Hartzler is very enthusiastic over the work which he hopes this chorus may accomplish during the year.

The Men's Chorus has organized with 12 members. The following officers were elected:

President, T. H. Erb; secretary-treasurer, Tillman Smith; custodian Delmar Hershberger.

The chorus consists of:

First Tenor: T. H. Erb, Floyd Martin and Samuel Yoder. Second Tenor: Elvin Snyder, Paul Horsch, Tilman Smith. First Bass: Ezra Camp, Delmar Hershberger, Milton Smith. Second Bass: Joseph Buzzard, William Hallman, Quintus Leatherman.

The Ladies' chorus is composed of twenty voices. The members are:

First Soprano: Louella Eash, Dorothy Smith, Fyrne Miller, Pearl Detwiler, Grace Brunk. Second Soprano: Esther Leininger, Beulah Smith, Nellie Zook, Blanche Ropp, Emily Kauffman. First Alto: Sylva Hostetler, Dora Shantz, Verna Graber, Ruth Yoder, Bertha Burkholder. Second Alto: Edith Witmer, Elizabeth Graber, Lulu Smith, Elizabeth Gish, Lois Lapp.

The organization is as follows:

President, Verna Graber; secretary-treasurer, Grace Brunk; custodian, Lulu Smith.

The Men's and Ladies' Choruses compose the A Cappella Chorus. This Chorus will sing some of Bach's Chorals and compositions of various other composers.

The officers of this organization are:

President, T. H. Erb; secretary-treasurer, Lois Lapp; custodian, Samuel Yoder. —G.

THE NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

The faculty for the present school year has been strengthened by the addition of five new teachers. The extensive preparation they have made in their respective fields has opened to our student-body a number of new courses which were not offered last year. Although we have known these new instructors but a few weeks, we feel impressed by their congeniality and spirit of willing service.

Edward Yoder was formerly Dean of Hesston College. Later he received his A. M. degree from the State University of Iowa. He has also done some graduate work at the University of Iowa and at Pennsylvania University. He is now Head of the Department of Ancient Languages.

Bertha Catherine Burkholder comes to us from Harrisonburg, Virginia. She is the one member of our faculty who has been connected with each of our Church Schools. After graduating from Hesston College she spent a year at Pennsylvania State College in preparation for our Language Department.

B. Frank Hartzler of Ohio returns this year to his Alma Mater as Head of the Music Department. In the intervening years he has continued his interests in music under a number of able and talented instructors.

Edith M. Witmer, the Head of the Home Economics Department, comes to Goshen from Eastern Pennsylvania. She has had her college training at Pennsylvania State College and her university course at Columbia.

Olive Gertrude Wyse graduated from Goshen College last year. During the Summer Session of 1926 she attended the State University of Iowa. We are glad to have her return to us as our capable Director of Physical Education. —G.

RELIGIOUS

During the summer months vacancies at the College were filled by ministering brethren from the neighboring congregations. We thank them for their help and trust that during the school year the College can be of similar help to them.

Dean Oyer, pastor of the College Congregation, preached the first sermon of the school year.

I. E. Burkhart who is doing post graduate work filled appointments at Nappanee, Sunday morning, October 10, and at Clinton Brick in the evening.

President Yoder is kept busy between the duties in his office and church work at large.

The student body was agreeably surprised the morning of the fifth of October to see Brother Daniel Kauffman of Scottdale, Pa. seated with the faculty. In addressing the student body he gave this advice, "Be Good, Do Good, Make Good!"

Miss Ida Winder of Earlham College addressed the students Monday morning, October 4 . Miss Winder is a representative of the Indiana Council on International Relations. The object of this organization is to educate public opinion for world peace. Any one interested in securing literature on the present peace movement can find valuable help by sending to the Indiana Council on International Relations, 513 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, of which Mrs. W. S. Lockhart is Executive Secretary.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." What a splendid peace program! Not made, not manufactured, not conceived in the mind of man, but given by the One who knows the heart of man. We do well to recognize the fact that there needs to be more than a passive attitude toward this question. For faith in Christ's peace program demands works. Not vainly endeavoring to reconcile man to man by arbitration, but by bringing him in direct contact with the Prince of Peace.

Our first Devotional meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, Sept. 23, at 4:00 P. M. There was a good response from both old and new students as well as faculty members on the "Essentials for a Successful Year". The emphasis was placed upon putting "First Things First" and in giving a proper balance to the intellectual, recreational, and religious phases of life.

The subject, "Influence", was discussed at the weekly devotional meetings September 30. The following week separate devotional meetings were held. The girls considered the topic, "Loyalty" and the men the subject, "Christian Fellowship".

On the evening of the first day of school forty girls met in the Reception Room of Kulp Hall for the weekly prayer meeting, considering the "Possibilities of a New Year". Prayer was offered for special guidance and direction during the coming year. In the following meetings, the subjects of "Prayer", "The Word", and "Obedience" have been considered as essentials of a fruitful life. These weekly meetings have been a period of inspiration, worship, and fellowship at the close of the day.

BIBLE STUDY

The Weekly Bible Study classes met October 12 to arrange work for the coming Semester. These voluntary study groups give an excellent opportunity for study of the Bible, especially to many who are not enrolled in regular courses. The students are arranged in small groups, an arrangement which encourages free discussion in each group. Much inspiration can be received and definite personal problems solved by a frank open discussion together. For the classes among the women the following groups have been arranged:

Juniors and Seniors: Leader, Dean Oyer. Book to be studied, "Devotional Leadership".

Sophomores: Leader, Dora Shantz. Will study "Life Abiding and Abounding".

Freshmen: Leader, Elizabeth Gish. "Bible Study by Doctrine".

Academy: Leader, Mary Fretz. "With Christ in the School of Prayer".

The following courses and leaders have been arranged for the men:

Seniors: Professor Umble, "How Jesus Met Life's Problems".

Juniors: Professor Yoder, "Acts of the Apostles".

Sophomores: Professor Hershberger, "Enlisting for Christ and the Church".

Freshmen: Professor Bender, "Vital Teachings of God's Word".

Academy Men: Delmar Hershberger, "The Many Sided David".

THE CHRISTIAN WORKERS' BAND

The Christian Workers' Band is a group of Christians who are studying situations in the world and in the church for the purpose of helping to solve the difficulties in a practical way. That means, of course, that the solution must be one based on Christian principles, moral imperatives and spiritual superlatives which is the foundation Jesus Christ himself set forth. If it is true then that the platform of the Master is equal to and sufficient for all the ailments of mankind, how great is our opportunity, how urgent our duty!

While the band emphasizes missions, home and foreign to a very large extent, it does not lose sight of the necessity of the personal Christian experience and the critical analysis of the worker.

This has been the theme of our opening meetings in which we discussed such topics as "The Purpose and Aim of the Christian Workers' Band", "The Worker and Himself". Later we shall study methods and problems in the Sunday School, city and rural missions, and needs and conditions of non-Christian peoples.

The Christian Workers' Band aims to bring facts before its members causing them to face the challenge and call of the world and missions in the same spirit that Christ expressed when He said, "Even so send I you". E. V. S.

* * *

The Student Volunteer Band

While this organization is not a part of the great Student Volunteer movement in America it does claim a place in Goshen College. Its motto, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation", calls before the mind a stupendous task for so small a group of nearly a dozen members, and yet who will say, "It cannot be done"?

If the world is to be evangelized in this generation, what will it mean? First of all, it will mean the unreserved cooperation between those who do not go into the uttermost parts and those who do go to bring the Christ where He has never been before. Underlying this there must be on the part of every one that calls himself Christian a realization that his primary business is "to be a Christian". But behind all this, there must be an individual and personal relationship between Christians and the Master. How can people bring Christ to men if they do not have Him? How can people believe on Him whom they do not know, and if we as Christians are bringing anything to the world that is counterfeiting Christ, how can we expect to realize our motto and the wishes of our Master?

This semester, the Band is reading a book, "The Christ of the Indian Road", which will be certain to bank the fires of love that this same Christ has kindled in our hearts. E. V. S

"The Bible is an inspired Book, God-given, God-protected, God-revealing, the final authority in religion. I do not need to speak to you of its enduring character, its tremendous resiliency against attack, its marvelous power in history, its tremendous witness in the lives of men and women, its marvelous adaptitude to human need, or its dynamic place in the history of the church. Throughout all its history after each attack upon it, it has risen again to occupy the supreme place, not only in the literature of the

world, but as the message of God to the children of men. Science has smiled at the credulity of those who believe in the revelation of God to men, but books of science have come and have been discarded by science itself, while the Bible still abides." — Maitland Alexander, D. D.

RELIGIOUS

Allen Erb of La Junta, Colorado, has been engaged as evangelist for our present revival meetings which began the evening of October 15th. The desire of every Christian student is that of David when he prayed, "Wilt thou not revive us again that thy people may rejoice in thee?"

There are four steps in calling down a revival which if taken cannot fail to bring renewed life to a church or individual person.

1. A coming before God in Humility.

2. A beseeching the Throne in Prayer.

3. A laying hold of the promises of God by Faith.

4. A forsaking of sin through Repentance.

Continued from Page 6

served. The teeth shown are in good condition and might make a very profitable source of repairs for an ingenious young dentist.

Aside from the value of such a collection as a matter of curiosity, there is a real historical value. These people did not know how to write their history on printed pages, as we do today, so our information must be gained from other sources. We find this information of their habits, customs, and industries, in the crude implements which they have left behind them. Various estimates place the value of the collection at from two to six thousand dollars. But, though it is hard to place a definite cash value on a collection of this kind, we feel sure that it is a very rare asset to the College and that it will be worth the time of any one to come in and see it.

Peace brother, be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils;
For grant they be so, while they rest unknown,,
What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Or if they be but false alarms of fear,
How bitter is such self-delusion.
—Milton

DEBATING

The present year promises to be a lively one for debating. Just now the chief interest centers in the try-outs. From the six men contesting for places on the Senior team the following were selected. W. T. Stalter, Captain, Tilman Erb, D. Hershberger, and C. P. Martin, Atlernate. The Junior team consists of: E. J. Camp, Captain, Amasa Kauffman, Samuel Yoder, and Tilman Smith, Alternate. Seven men tried out for this team. The Sophomore and Freshman teams have not yet been selected but these classes seem to have an abundance of raw material. Interest in inter-class debating has run high the past few years, and by present indications it will do so again this year.

REGISTRATION

September seventeenth was a day of hurry and hustle about the campus. It was Registration Day! In spite of the fact that the Normal Course was discontinued this year our enrollment showed a slight increase over last year's. Twenty-four Seniors have enrolled in the College, fourteen Juniors, thirty-two Sophomores, and forty Freshmen. The Academy Department has enrolled thirty-eight students, and besides, there are six others taking special work. Our total enrollment is one hundred fifty-four.

G.

CAMPUS OPINION

Students, as a whole, are interested in each other's opinions. Why should not the Record be made a medium of exchange for the views of representative members of the College community on questions of interest to all? So this month we are attempting a somewhat new departure. The following question was handed to six people whose opinion is certain to be worth while.

"The men of the Junior and Senior Classes of Goshen College have been organized to constitute a men's dormitory association, to deal directly with the problems of dormitory life. The Association elects a central executive committee, consisting of a President, a Secretary, and a member at large. This committee appoints, subject to the approval of the Association, six representatives from East Hall and three from outside rooming houses as members of the Council. The Council then consists of nine representatives and three men elected by the Association. It is the duty of the Council to maintain conduct in accordance with the spirit of the rules of May, 1926 and subject to the approval of the Faculty, and to effect a constructive social program designed to promote high standards of dormitory life.

"Express your opinion on this plan. What are its weaknesses? Its merits? Will it work? Could a similar system be adopted for Kulp Hall? Upon what does the success of the plan depend? Write 100-150 words and sign your name."

I think that the idea of student upper class rule in the men's dormitory is a great advance toward successful discipline in Goshen College; not that I think the men of the institution are so difficult to govern, but there are students who must be impressed with the fact that certain rules are essential to efficient work before they fall into the spirit of them. The fact that these rules are heartily indorsed by a portion of the student body, (upper classmen) and enforced by this group will go a long way toward making this impression.

The big thing that I see in this system is that the spirit of the law is carried out rather than the letter. There isn't a long list of detailed rules that must be watched daily by the students in order that they might not transgress. There are only a few simple rules as a foundation. The details are carried out by upper class sentiment. The association is responsible to the Dean for the conduct in all rooming houses.

There is no reason why this system could not be applied to the girls' dormitory. It is a well known fact that responsibility fosters conservatism. Why could not this idea be carried into student government? If some responsibility is placed upon the upper classmen, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be fewer to govern and more to do the governing. —E. J. Camp.

* * *

Government is the united effort and agreement of a body to promote the best interests of each member, as related to each other member of that group. Notions of government differ widely from the one man autocratic rule to the extremely democratic general assembly plan. The problems of government are greatly intensified with the increasing number of the group.

Even in so small a group as is found at Goshen College the question of government is a vital one. Its solution however does not present so great a difficulty, since the aim and ideals of different individuals so nearly coincide. Our problem is not, shall we have government, but how can we best advance

our ideals? The need is not protection of the individual but a unity of the effort of each member into one body. For this purpose the democratic method has been adopted by the men of Goshen College. It would be difficult to propose a better plan for the group and purpose for which the association has been created. It will be granted that the plan is subject to abuse, but even the most autocratic government finds it necessary to deal with the law breaker.

—Ralph Fisher.

* * *

The lately organized Men's Dormitory Association of Goshen College is, I think, an effective plan for maintaining conduct among the men of the College. If parental authority has been rightly exercised most people at the age of eighteen ought to be able to do what seems proper in so far as it does not conflict with the sentiment of the institution. I feel that the Junior and Senior men of Goshen College have the best interest of the college at heart, and being put on their own honor and conscience, they will be able to maintain the proper conduct. I think that a plan of similar nature but with less detailed organization could be adopted for Kulp Hall. The success of the organization will depend upon the fidelity, sympathy, helpfulness, fellowship, and orderliness of the members of the association.

—Nellie Zook.

* * *

A system of student self government has been used in many schools, especially in England and has been a great success. I see no reason why the plan adopted for the men of Goshen College should not be an equally great success provided the men as a whole and especially the council give their hearty cooperation and live up to their responsibillties and privileges.

This plan of dormitory regulation for the men will be tried this year. If it is a success, as it surely will be, I believe it would be wise to attempt something similar for the women of Kulp Hall. Why should not the women of the College be given an equal chance to try something like this? Giving the student some responsibility in regard to his conduct often has a good effect. On the whole I think it is a plan that might be profitably adopted by both the college men and women. —Mary Martin.

* * *

That group which is able to maintain a high standard of living, and a fellowship in which courtesy is expressed by conduct, without recourse to a series of ironclad rules to be enforced to the letter, certainly is the group to be desired in the making of men. To do a thing because of conviction and because it is a natural expression of character, is far worthier than the doing of the same thing because of pressure from without.

I believe that the men's dormitory association has come into being with the above ideals guiding. Thus I am for it; its aims are worthy ones.

As to weaknesses, it may prove ineffectual in actual cases where individuals are violating necessary rules, or opposing the spirit of the organization by other means. Will the responsible person live up to the responsibility? He must, or the organization is a failure.

—Glen R. Miller.

* * *

Apparently someone must be responsible. It is so in every organization, and human society, in order to maintain its lofty ideals, must have its regulations in books or written in the hearts of men. The men's dormitory association favors the latter and is endeavoring to approach this ideal with respect to the practice of these standards. Will it fulfill its purpose and bring conditions and attitudes to those ideals set up by the faculty?

This plan has merits that recommend it above the method of making one person responsible for the conduct of all men students. It is somewhat representative which enables any section or group of men to present their problems to the council for consideration. It aims at the cooperation of students and faculty for the promotion of social ideals in dormitory life.

Will it work? Not unless every fellow develops a sense of individual responsibility and cooperation wth a generous sprinkling of common sense.

—Elvin Snyder.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

VESPERIAN

The beginning of the school year brought with it twelve loyal Vesperians who met for the first time on September the twenty-seventh. At this meeting Verna Graber, our new president, gave her Inaugural Address following which each of the members told of her summer's experiences. Although some did not have such a thrilling story to tell as others, all had spent an interesting summer.

On October 4, the Avons and Vesperians presented a conjoint program to which all the new girls were invited. This program consisted of various musical numbers and readings. Olive Wyse in giving the ideals of the Vesperians told us of the achievements of former Vesperians. She gave their aim as being "to improve powers of thought and expression and to cultivate social qualities thereby making its members more proficient for future work". In closing she urged each member to try to live up to their aim and to their motto, "Excelsior", that is, ever to strive "Onward and Upward". After this program solicitation for new members began with a rush and roar.

October the eleventh a varied program was given in which some of the new members took part. Before the program the following members were voted into the society:

Martha Yoder, Hazel Stauffer, Ruth Miller, Ada Lapp, Lois Lapp, Mary Royer, Mildred Scott, Arline Yoder, Pearl Detweiler, Verna Schertz, Mary Kauffman, Mabel Roth and Bessie Birky.

With the cooperation of these new members we can look forward to many profitable and delightful hours.

ADELPHIAN

"On, Adelphians! On, Adelphians!" The melody of this song filled our room with the Adelphian spirit, and thrilled the heart of every Adelphian as we gathered together for our first meeting, held Sept. 24. Our president, Elvin Snyder, gave us a stirring inaugural address on "Culture for Service". "What the Adelphians Stand For' was discussed by Milton Smith, thereby acquainting our visiting friends with the platform, program, and ideals of our society. Humorous talks were well given by Edwin Herner and Ralph Myers, on the high lights of their summer vacation.

Our officers are as follows:

President, Elvin Snyder; vice president, C. P. Martin; secretary, Ralph Myers; treasurer, Edwin Herner; critic, Irvin Burkhart; attorney, Merrill Ivens; usher, Milton Smith; public chairman, L. J. Martin.

The following week the program consisted of an address by Charles Fricke on the characteristics of a cultured man. The next number was a characterization paper that L. J. Martin handled in a most delightful manner. For humor and originality, Paul Horsch's newspaper, "The Neglected Truth", was greatly appreciated.

Our program of October 11, dealt with the Church-State conflict in Mexico. The facts of this struggle were presented by Warren Long and F. S. Martin. C. P. Martin concluded with a prophetic outlook as to the possible effects of the said struggle. Following this program, heavy with thought, we had some light refreshments.

We are glad for our new members who are enthusiastic in carrying on the good work, and prospects reveal a valuable year of literary work before us. Our new members are Titus Books, Jay Eberly, Murl Eldridge, Claire Amstutz, Willard Smith, Forrest Kanagy, Holly Miller, Sidney Plaut, Earl Byler and Quintus Leatherman. With high aspirations we enter upon our work.

AVON

"Esse quam videre" — "to be rather than to seem". This our motto breathes the genuine Avon spirit and is inspiring each member to keep our society at its best.

The following officers have been

elected for the first semester:

President, Esther Brunk; secretary, Wilma Welty; treasurer, La Verna Sommers; usher, Mabel Wyse; critic, Beulah Smith.

On October fourth, the Vesperians and Avons gave a conjoint program to which all the college women were invited. After the program new members were solicited. The enthusiasm of the Avons won for them nine new members.

A week later after a short program consisting of a piano solo by Arline Eigsti, and a reading given by Beulah Smith, the president took up the business of the society. Nellie Zook was elected as a member of the Students' Lecture Board and Dula Roth as Literary Reporter. Each new member was asked to tell what she expected to gain by becoming an Avon and was then initiated and given a hearty welcome into the society.

A number of plans have been made for the year's work. Among them are: to render as many programs for others as possible; to have guests at all programs; and to seek true motives for our work.

AURORA

Another school year begins. What promises of the future, what new prospects, new ideas, and new opportunities these words conjure in the minds of returning students! Those of us who have been here the past year know the pleasures and privileges of our respective societies and thus can anticipate additional ones for the present school year. New students attending the various literary societies now have an inkling of what each society stands for and its ideals.

The new students have impressed us favorably and we are confident of a successful year with the additional pep and new faces the new members have brought us.

Our first program of the year consisted of an Inaugural address on "Progress" by our president, E. J. Camp. This was followed by interesting, sometimes humorous, sometimes serious, reminiscences of several old members. These reminiscences included adventures of traveling salesmen, book agents, waiters and laborers.

Our second program consisted of a discussion of Our Native Americans. Many interesting facts were brought to light concerning the Redman in the research for the program. Some facts were presented which were entirely new and produced some amusement among the members. These facts were concerned with the construction of weapons and the methods of Indian warfare.

At our third meeting we initiated the following men into our society: Milton Vogt, Walter Roupp, Maurice Yoder, Tilman Erb, Clifford Fisher, Wilbur Shenk, Ralph Holderman and John Bender.

CICERONIAN - PHILOMATHEAN

On September 27, separate meetings were held by the Ciceronian and Philomathean literary societies, and on account of the small number of members in each society, it was voted on and passed that conjoint meetings would be held during the first semester.

On October 4, the first conjoint meeting was held in the Ciceronian Hall and the election of new officers took place. They are as follows:

President, Orvin Brunk; vice president, Mildred Weldy; secretary, Elizabeth Graber; treasurer of Ciceronians, Floyd Metzler; treasurer of Philomatheans, Treva Sherman; critic, Abram Hallman; usher for Ciceronians, Sharon Brunk; usher for Philomatheans, Bertha Nohjel.

The last meeting was held October 11, and a very interesting "Home State" program was given. The new president gave his inaugural address and following this, students from five different states gave short talks on their home states. Those who spoke were: Raymond Book from Illinois; Floyd Metzler from Indiana; Esther Widmer from Iowa; Mary Musselman from Pennsylvania; and Lester Wenger from Mississippi.

Following this we were favored with a duet by Elizabeth Graber and Dorothy Smith, after which the critic gave a short talk and the program was concluded.

With our conjoint meetings we expect to make this semester a real success.

ALUMNI

Edwin L. Weaver, '26, editor of the Goshen College Record last year, is Head of the English Department in the Mennonite Collegiate Institute, Gretna, Manitoba. His work in this institution includes teaching the English language to students who recently came from Russia.

Albert A. Hershberger, '26, is teaching mathematics and physical science in a consolidated high school at Armel, Colorado.

Sadie A. Hartzler, '26, is on the instructional staff of the Eastern Mennonite School, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Melvin Gingerich, '26, is principal of the Clinton Township Community School near Goshen, Indiana.

Irvin E. Burkhart, '26, is doing advanced college work in his Alma Mater as a part of his seminary work.

Olive G. Wyse, '26, has charge of Physical Education for women in Goshen College.

Ethel Oyer and Dale Bixler are the only members of the Academy class of '26, who enrolled in college this fall. Hettie Brenneman and Ruby Bontrager are teaching rural schools near their home town, Kalona, Iowa. The remaining six members of the class are working at home.

Gladys V. Loucks, '25, is Dean of Women and Matron of Kulp Hall.

Mabel Metzler, '23, is Head of the Home Economics Department in the high school at Struthers, Ohio.

Alta M. Malloch, former instructress in French at Goshen College, is Dean of the Texas Presbyterian College for Women, Milford, Texas.

Beulah L. Smith, '23, attended the Library School of the State University of Iowa this summer, preparing for her work as Assistant Librarian in the Goshen College Library.

Nathan Reiff, Academy '_5, who assisted the business manager of the College last year is now employed as bookkeeper by the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Esther Smucker, '25, is starting her work leading to a medical degree in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutt, '22, moved from South Bend, Indiana, to Gulfport, Miss., where they have purchased a farm.

Glen Kropf, '22, is principal of the Shipshewana High School, Shipshewana, Indiana.

Payson Miller, '18, of Shipshewana, Indiana, who is attending the Harvard Divinity School has charge of a small pastorate near the school.

Eli Stoltzfus, '22, has gone to Syria to teach in a native school near Beirut.

Alvin Yordy, Academy '22, is completing his college work in Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.

Edw. L. Smith, Academy '22, with his wife visited the college the first week of school.

Vera Schertz, Academy '22, visited the college on October 9th and 10th. She intends to graduate from the nurses' training school of the St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, next May.

Lydia Stemen, Academy '22, is teaching a rural school near Goshen, ,Indiana.

A. Fay Grassmyer who had been teaching in Wawaka, Indiana, since his graduation in '21, has accepted a teaching position in Pennsylvania.

Allen King, '23, and Edna Thut, Academy '20, were married in West Liberty, Ohio,, on August 15, 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Becknell have sailed for Calcutta, India, where Mr. Becknell will have charge of a hostel for Indiana University students. Mrs. Becknell, formerly Bernice Lehman, was a member of the graduating class of '18.

College News

From Stygian darkness into the blaze of the noonday sun; from dining hall meals to good old home cooking; from twenty below to a hundred above — if you can imagine contrasts like that, you have at least a meager conception of the change which the campus underwent between September 20 and 24. The uneventful tranquillity which reigned the preceding week was once and forever banished with the hustle and bustle of the 155 incoming students. The place in which quiet once reigned was now occupied by a veritable bedlam. The confusion soon subsided, however, and the students became accustomed to the routine of college life.

The elimination of the Normal Department, which last year furnished twenty per cent of the enrollment, accounts for this year's number of 155 as compared with last year's 165.

There are representatives this year from as far north as Canada; as far east as India; as far south as South America; and as far west as California.

According to reports, a farmer in the vicinity of Goshen nearly succumbed from heart failure when he viewed the enormous quantities of chicken and pumpkin pie being consumed by a group of husky college men who worked on his farm, Saturday, Sept. 25.

On Sunday, October 3, three of the faculty women, Misses Witmer, Burkholder and Wyse were entertained by Misses Landis and Klopfenstein.

The classes have completed their organizations for the year. At the helm of the Freshman class we find Forrest Kanagy ably assisted by Lois Lapp who is secretary of the class. Louella Schertz has charge of the finances.

The Sophomores have elected Howard Musselman, president of their class, Esther Leininger as secretary and LeRoy Hostetler, treasurer.

The Junior class had their election with the following results: Ezra Camp, president; Verna Graber, secretary; and Merrill Ivens, treasurer.

Clifford Martin has been elected to lead the Seniors through their last year in school. As secretary of the class Catherine Martin will lend her assistance.

Esther Leininger, Leahbelle Smucker, Mabel Wyse, Mary Martin and Treva Sherman spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yoder of Elkhart. The occasion was a basket dinner in honor of Mr. Yoder's birthday.

Dr. E. H. Correll, Head of the Economics Department, was unable to return to the college this fall, on account of a nervous breakdown suffered in Germany, where he has been spending the summer in research work. He will return early in 1927 for the second semester. Meanwhile, his classes have been distributed among Professors H. S. Bender, Edward Yoder, A. E. Weaver and Mrs. H. S. Bender.

Notices on the bulletin board usually claim the attention of the students but Saturday, October 9th, more than the usual amount of interest was shown when the following notice appeared: "Boilers now in city"—Graber. A feeling of warmth spread over students and faculty.

The annual Get-Acquainted Social was held on the evening of the 24th of September. During the program Irvin Burkhart very ably characterized the Seniors while Professor Umble gave an inside glimpse of the faculty.

The Ohio students and Professor B. F. Hartzler surprised Professor Umble by gathering at his home for a social October 1. With games and refreshments the evening was very pleasantly spent.

Miss Dorothy Swartzendruber spent Sunday, October 10, with her grandmother, Mrs. J .A. Miller in Elkhart.

Miss Loucks was frightened by what she thought were moans somewhere in Kulp Hall. On investigation she found one of Professor Hartzler's students practicing her music lesson.

Mr. Graber has borrowed oil heaters in an effort to make the class rooms comfortable until the new boilers can be installed. Study hour in Kulp Hall has been observed in the reception room in which two of these heaters are placed.

Miss Alma Zehr attended the wedding of her sister at Hopedale, Illinois, Sunday, October 11. She returned to her school work the following Monday.

C. Z. Yoder of Wooster, Ohio, visited with his granddaughters, Ruth and Martha Yoder Tuesday October 5th.

All students present in the dining hall on September 30 have no reason to forget their manners. At this time Miss Witmer favored them with a talk on table etiquette.

The College appreciated the visit, October 5, of Bro. Aaron Loucks, Bro. Daniel Kauffman, and Levi Mumaw of Scottdale, Pa., who were attending a meeting of the Mission Board.

The men of East Hall held a "hamburg fry" Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, and when Marion Schertz attempted to halt the proceedings, he was promptly ushered into a Ford, carried three miles from the College, and left to find his way home as best he could. Marion always did believe in physical culture.

Jonathan Hostetler of Shipshewana, visited Professor Hartzler Sept. 25, with whom he was a student last year in the University of Southern California.

The jovial presence of Raymond Book was missed from the College, October 9-11, while he was visiting friends in West Liberty, Ohio.

President Yoder delivered the term address Sept. 27, on "Why I am in College".

L. J. Martin, Willard Smith, Tilman Smith, Milton Smith and Edwin Herner motored to Archbold, Ohio, October 6, where Mr. Martin was best man at the wedding of Miss Mattie Miller to Edward Shellenberger of Hesston, Kansas.

Ozias Snyder, of Breslau, Ontario, visited the College October 7-9.

The College Sophomores held their annual fall outing at the river, Friday evening, October 8th.

Because the lights go out at ten, a pan of fudge cooking in one of the rooms of Kulp Hall had to be finished in a hurry and eaten when quite hot.

The social committee of the Y. W. C. A. entertained the girls at a Get-Acquainted social in the reception room of Kulp Hall on the evening of September 22. At the same time the Y. M. C. A. boys were entertained at College Point.



ATHLETICS

Considering the rainy weather which has been anything but desirable for outdoor athletics there has been considerable interest shown in the different forms of recreation open for the students of Goshen College.

A number of baseball games have kept the physiques of aspiring athletes from growing rusty in the joints. The most interesting of these was a game between a team consisting mostly of Juniors and a team composed of men from the rest of the College and the Academy classes. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning because of darkness with the score three all. These two teams again met, and by doing timely hitting combined with bases on balls the Juniors were able to pound out a nine to two victory.

Tennis claims its share of attention when weather conditions permit. Three of the courts have been put in shape and work has been done on the fourth.

A committee on gymnasium improvement has been at work and is doing some definite work with regard to getting the gymnasium in good condition for the winter season. It is planned to place some simple, yet substantial wooden bleachers along both sides of the gymnasium. These will be inexpensive but will fill a very apparent need.

The faculty committee on athletics, consisting of Professor Bender, Chairman; Professor Miller; Professor Hohn; and Miss Wyse, has been very busy this year in formulating plans for extending and bettering our athletic facilities.

This committee presented the following recommendation to the Athletic Association: The faculty Athletic Committee recommends to the Athletic Association that the Athletic fee be raised to provide adequately for materials needed. Further, we recommend that an active program of sports be provided for, and directed, by some responsible person, or persons, appointed by the executive committee of the Athletic Association in consultation with the Faculty Athletic Committee.

The Athletic Association acted favorably on the recommendation and accordingly raised the regular fee from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents per year for men and from fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents for women.

The faculty passed favorably on the following recommendations presented by the Athletic Committee:

1. That every student be required to take a physical examination every year, as provided by the College, unless excused for sufficient reason.

2. That it be a permanent policy of Goshen College that all women students be required to take two hours of physical education as offered by the College, unless excused for sufficient reason.

3. That all men students be strongly urged to take one hour of recreational exercise each day, such as walking, playing basket-ball, tennis, baseball, speedball, volley-ball, etc.

4. (a). That the four o'clock period be cleared of all classes. (b). That the evening recreation period be lengthened fifteen minutes by beginning the afternoon program at one o'clock. (c). That it be suggested to the literary societies and the Y. P. C. A. that meetings begin promptly at 3:45 and end not later than 4:45 on Monday and Thursday evenings, respectively, in order that the period between the close of the meeting and the dinner hour may be long enough for a recreation period. (d). That the men's chorus meet at 8:00 on Tuesday evening, and the A Cappella Chorus at 8:00 on Thursday evening.

5. That arrangements be made for systematic work in physical education for men, and that such work be counted as an elective course, to be conducted as a part of the curriculum. Further that this be made a permanent policy.

Miss Olive Wyse, a member of the faculty, will conduct physical education

classes two hours in the week for women and Charles Fricke, a college Senior, will conduct classes two hours in the week for men. These classes will consist of running exercises, calisthenics, and competitive games.

With the periods made vacant by compliance with the recommendations passed by the faculty, there are eight one-hour periods for recreation between dismissal of classes and the dinner period, and three such periods between the dinner and study periods, during the five regular school days.

Plans are being made to heat the gymnasium more adequately than has been done in the past. It is hoped that the building can be heated with steam, but investigations have not gone far enough as yet, to justify definite announcements.

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR
at
POPULAR PRICES
Serve Yourself Shoe Store
Opposite Jefferson Theater

Dr. E. A. Carpenter
"THE COLLEGE DENTIST"
Thirteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Yellow Cab Co.
24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service
Phone 119

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Prompt Ambulance Service

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN of DEPARTMENT STORES

Goshen's Department Store

Specials All This Month

New Satin Dresses . . $16.75

Men's Rayon Broadcloth Shirts . . . $1.98

Pure Silk 40 in. Flat Crepe $1,98

Full Fashioned Pure Silk Hose . . . $1.45

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

NOBLE'S

We Specialize

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment

Phone — Office 1 on 107
Residence 2 on 107

Jefferson Theater Building

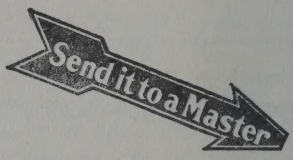
Rent a New Ford

You Drive it

CHRIS YODER GARAGE

Telephone 440 or R1356

202 W. Lincoln Ave. Goshen, Ind.



Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.

Phone 463

125 E. Lincoln

Newell's

Dry Goods

Ready-To-Wear

Floor Coverings

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind.

If You're on the Fence

about where to buy your Fall Suit, Overcoat or Shoes, come to "The Famous," Sam Lewis & Co.

HERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEST VALUES IN GOSHEN—THE NEWEST IDEAS ARE HERE.

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"You Pay Less Here"

Society Brand Clothes Selz Shoes

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches
110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Florsheim Shoes

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

Ice Cream and Home Made Candy
and
Light Lunches

Cor. Clinton & Main
Nick Paflas, Prop.

Hungry Again?

We'll Fill You Up!
Try Ma's Cooking

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

Paradise Confectionery

HOME OF FINEST

Home Made Candies, Dainty Lunches and Frozen Delicacies

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store
Complete lines of Dry Goods
and
Ladies Ready to Wear

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

W. O. Vallette M. D., D D S

Dental Parlors

3 doors South of Lincoln Theatre
113 South Fifth St.
Between Lincoln Ave. and Washington Streets

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"
Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel
STYLEPLUS CLOTHES
Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring
We Welcome You

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

L. R. Lepird & Co. Inc.

The Greatest Shoe Values in America

Look for the LEPIRD TRADE MARK

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street
Phone L-608

M. E. Overholt

For KODAK Service

Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring
107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Goshen Printery
Printers

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY

The College Record

NOVEMBER, 1926

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 2

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD
NOVEMBER NINETEEN TWENTY-SIX

IMPERIALISTIC TENDENCIES IN OUR FOREIGN POLICIES

W. H. Smith

The presidential pronouncement, known as the Monroe Doctrine, given out in 1823 by President Monroe, was supposedly at least the guiding principle in determining the foreign policy of the United States for many years. There were new interpretations given to it from time to time but in practically any given case there was at least an attempt made to reconcile the actions involved in that case with the principles of the doctrine. As time went on, however, it became increasingly difficult for our statesmen strictly to limit their diplomacy to its meaning and spirit. I shall endeavor to show in this paper that by the opening of the present century, the doctrine was being shifted more and more from its original foundations and was being violated, in spirit at least, by this country, in that it began to take an imperialistic turn. In other words, it was used as a cover for imperialistic designs, and in reality was assuming more and more what was called the "Doctrine of Paramount Interest".

The Spanish-American War marked a turning point in our foreign policy. That war made the United States a world power. In 1901 a foreign ambassador at Washington remarked that during the brief period he was there he had seen two different countries — the United States before the Spanish-American War, and the United States after the war. This was another way of saying that our policy had greatly changed. Cuba was occupied by this country during the war and held until the Cubans were able to carry on their own government. Porto Rico, which did not come under the Teller Resolution regarding the independence of Cuba, was annexed at the end of the war, and the Philippines in the far East were surrendered to the United States for the nominal sum of $20,000,000. The Island of Guam was also taken from Spain.

The Conqueror's terms were harsh and Spain naturally was slow to accept them. At the suggestion, however, that an American fleet would be sent to the European coast of Spain in case of refusal on her part, she finally signed the treaty of cessions. To what extent the United States had thought of annexation before the war may be a question. That the outcome, however, revealed an imperialistic nature on the part of this country few unprejudiced observers will deny; for it remained a matter of cold fact that she had come into possessions which were vast in compass within the short duration of the conflict. Furthermore, she had acquired territory in another hemisphere, the inhabitants of which territory, because of great differences in race and customs, could never hope to become American citizens.

The acquisition of the Philippines was a step in the direction of taking an active interest in China. Other powers were just about to dismember that stricken country and the United States felt that, because of its large commerce with China and because of the proximity of the newly acquired territory, it had as much right to interfere in that country as had the other powers. Therefore, when the Boxer rebellion broke out, United States troops were dispatched to China to help subdue it. America also took a leading part in subsequent affairs and helped bring about what is known as the "Open Door Policy".

About this time and earlier, other small islands in the Pacific such as Hawaii, Wake, Midway, and others, were also being annexed.

These activities in the Pacific and the far East, together with what had already occurred in the Carribbean raised a cry of imperialism in this country. Many held, and rightly so, I believe, that we had violated at least the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. We had acquired territory, and had interfered, in another hemisphere, and in spite of the

(Continued on Page 10)

AN ATTEMPT AT AN IDEAL COMMUNITY

I. E. Burkhart

(Concluded from October Issue)

The Community of True Inspiration does not encourage extreme democracy, but rather aims to have a strong central authority wisely administered and implicitly obeyed. The central organ of authority consists of a Board of Trustees of thirteen members elected annually by the popular vote from among the whole number of Elders in the Community. These men are the spiritual as well as the political leaders and are known as "The Great Council of the Brethren". This Board of Trustees is the high court of appeal in cases of disagreements, dissension, and strife. Difficulties are first brought before the village Elders. Either plaintiff or defendant may appeal from their decision to the Great Council. The decision of this body is usually the last word in the dispute. The Werkzeug, however, is regarded as the head of the Great Council, quoting an old testimony recorded by Shambaugh:

"You must stand by him in strict subjection and obedience.____Let not a word affirmed by him be spoken against". The voting members comprise all men who have signed the constitution, all widows, and such other women as are thirty years of age and unrepresented through some male member.

The Inspirationists do not vote nor take any part in politics. But they give largely to national or state needs whether a famine in Russia or an earthquake in California. There is, however, a little inconsistency in their hiring of substitutes when recruits were demanded for the Civil War.

As might be expected, the primary emphasis in Inspirationist education is religious. "What our youth need more than study," says the Kinderlehrer, "is to learn to live holy lives, to learn God's commandments out of the Bible, to learn submission to His will, and to love Him."

They have regular buildings set apart for education in all the common branches and manual training. Higher education is not necessary and rarely obtained except by a few individuals who are brave enough to venture out to the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. The school day is divided as follows: (1) The Lehrschule, when all the common branches are taught; (2) The Spielstunde, when the children play their quaint little German games; and (3) The Arbeitsschule, when manual training and trades are taught. During the summer the boys and girls also hoe weeds, pick apples and potatoes, and other necessary tasks pertaining to agriculture. Thus the Inspirationist learns along with his catechism and his "ah", "bay", "tsay", the habit of regular and patient industry.

The school room is a place where the greatest of kindness is beautifully blended with justice. Shambaugh says:

"If ever there was a school where the 'do-learns' had a proud and appreciative teacher, the 'can't-learns' a kind and sympathetic helper, and the 'won't-learns' a firm and upright judge who never runs the risk of spoiling the child by sparing the rod, it is in the Community of True Inspiration."

As mentioned before, the property and wealth is on a communistic basis. Every member of the Community is duty bound to add his or her personal and real property to the common fund. Each one is then in turn allowed free board, dwelling, support, and care in case of old age, sickness, or infirmity. Besides this, allowances of from $25.00 to $50.00 are given to the individual annually, the amount being fixed by the trustees "according to justice and equity".

The manufacturing activities include calico, woolen textiles, drugs, cigars, flour, and other foodstuffs. The farms yield rye, barley, oats, corn, ,potatoes, onions, and some tobacco. An unmistakable atmosphere of industry pervades the entire Community, but the elements

(Continued on Page 7)

STYLES

The Riviera, Cannes and Fifth Avenues do not monopolize styles. Neither do gowns, hats, automobiles or houses limit the sway of style.

The campus sets and adopts its own. College twenty-five years ago would scarcely know itself today, so radically have fashions changed. Academically, they control student bodies as modistes and tailors do the world of apparel.

Back some years, the fashions of college ran to classics. Everybody studied Greek and Latin. You were nobody if you didn't. Your diploma amounted to nothing unless it represented knowledge of them. With the invariable truthfulness of the pendulum, things have changed until now just here and there are students with enough hardihood for Latin and Greek.

Today says you must be at the practical thing that will make your living; that will save you a year or two in school, and set you out into the world a bit sooner. With this style permeating the campus, and inter-penetrating the fabric of college life, one is impressed with the appalling fashion of indifference, inaccuracy and inelegance in the use of words.

On many a campus that student who essays to speak correctly, rightly dividing the meanings of words, interpreting their forcefulness and aiming to develop his working capital of rich and expressive language, finds himself a laughing stock.

The style set in acutely some years since among students to abuse the English language through its misuse and to express themselves in as devious ways as college ingenuity can devise. Take as illustrations: "So's your old man!" "R-a-s-p-berries!" "That's the old pepper!" "It's duck soup," "Wouldn't that knock you cock-eyed?" "That's hay wire." Nothing wicked about these phrases! But what idealism abides in them? What worth-while-ness do they contain?

From the almost universal use of this mongrel English, from this jargon of slang, intelligible only to the initiated, which sons and daughters of a community acquire on the campus, many folks get their conceptions of college values. Prudish or prim it may sound, but American colleges need a revival of fine old Doctor Samuel Johnson, who attributed his strength to his "never suffering any careless expression to escape him, or attempting to deliver his thoughts without arranging them in the clearest manner." Old-fashioned maybe—but tremendously good doctrine!

Every student goes to the campus that he may go from it—supposedly to large life. If instead his circle remains small and his service limited, it is indeed misfortune. Sometimes it is the logical result of college styles. Facing world competition, he is seriously handicapped by poverty of diction and inability to command language that worthily expresses a comprehensive knowledge of the movements of life.

On many a campus the large emphasis upon things utilitarian sends the student forth to life's battle robbed through nonpossession of one of the trustiest weapons college should give him, all keen and polished.

For example, a young college man majored in Business Administration. His first years out gave him opportunity angels might have envied. But he needed to talk forcefully and convincingly; to talk man to man and before strategic, critical groups. College never taught him to speak clearly nor stimulated him to talk accurately. Thus the greatness of his opportunity passed, through his failing to follow the fashion of vigorous, varied English.

One night on a Pullman car, meeting a passenger with a pin of my fraternity, I made clear our bond of Greek fellowship. All she — a college woman — could find to say was "For Heaven's Sake!" Not another word! Nothing else to say! Thus another college had failed to give its student command of words as a vehicle of expression.

In college, slang is called cute. Everybody laughs at it. Almost everybody

uses it. And sometimes it does seem amazingly expressive. But it is lazy and indiscriminating. In view of the opportunities which life's brief years give us for accomplishing something worthwhile; in the face of responsibilities of today upon us, and in the name of opportunity which college gives us, we are in this world to be other than cute.

We are here to serve our largest, and to command every resource within us for some good. If we are cribbed and confined with limited words, paltry phrases, hedged about through inability to express ourselves adequately, college has failed of its highest for us. And we have failed to enter a great treasure-house which education should have opened to us.

The student who does not learn to command virile, vigorous English, who struggles to express himself in threadbare language, who lacks forcefulness in conversation or public utterance or on the written page because he does not have a competent knowledge of English, is deprived of rightful, rich inheritance.

Many things the American campus needs. But this especially: a new style, an all-accepted mode, that enlists every man and woman for the mastery of words and their potentialities as mighty media of ideas and idealism, of life values and life service.

Another time the faculties and their English!

From "STYLES", in *Christian Education*, June, 1926

THE NEW HEATING PLANT

W. H. Swartzendruber

A new heating plant! Yes we have an entirely new system and we don't mean "maybe". The new heating units and accessories are the last word in heating equipment for this size of plant.

Some of the chief reminiscences of the old heating plant are, the promiscuous showers of soot and one of the well known college nuisances, namely, the periodic clanging, clashing, pounding, and jumping of the radiators and pipes during a very tense moment of a lecture or public program. This condition was due partly to the overloaded boilers. These annoying disturbances should no longer continue, since it will be possible to have steam in the pipes at all times.

The most marked improvements of the new plant over the old are the steam generating units, and the combined vacuum pump and boiler feeder. These generating units consist of two "Erie City Economical" boilers with a load capacity of one hundred horse-power each. These boilers combine the horizontal return tubular and fire box principles.

The old plant used two boilers of the locomotive or fire box type. They were rated at sixty and seventy-five horse power. The chief objection to the old plant was that it was too small, which accounts partly for the inefficiency of the system as to coal consumption and heat distribution.

Surely we are interested in the new stokers, especially those of us who are annoyed by the flying soot. These "hand" stokers are manufactured by the Kelly Iron Works of Goshen. Their use will enable the boiler operator to use a cheap grade of coal. They are built in such a way that all the coal and gases are consumed which eliminates the black smoke to a great degree.

The entire pipe line has been carefully checked by a competent engineer. A number of improvements were suggested by him which were made accordingly. These changes and repairs will enable the steam to reach its destination and do its work with a greater degree of efficiency.

We need not be at all ashamed of our boiler room now, with all its new equipment. This is especially true of the new boilers and the accessories. The safety appliances on each boiler include a water column with warning whistles which

(Continued on Page 7)

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27; Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29; Dula Roth, '29; Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29; Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 NOVEMBER 1926 NUMBER 2

EDITORIAL

STUDENT MOTIVES

Why do students try to excel in their studies? The faculty makes no secret of the fact that the industrious and conscientious worker who is also bright enough to get results by means of his industry is a quite desirable sort of student. For some reason or other we believe that high grades mean something. But various motives may actuate the hard-working student.

For example, he may attempt to do "A" work simply because he likes to out-distance others and to be praised for it. There accrues a certain type of satisfaction in solving a problem in trigonometry that very few classmates conpuer. Nothing more than the students' love of praise may be responsible for the quality of this work. The professor commends the best theme in Freshman composition and incidentally the person who wrote it. Most people like to be commended for their achievements and the fact that excellent work brings commendation and the feeling of having out-distanced others may be responsible for some of the hard work in college.

But the shallowness of this motive is so obvious as to need no comment. Take away such a student's classmates and teachers and his ambition will be gone. If he ever grows up at all, he will grow up to be a very selfish and jealous person. But there are other motives underlying hard work.

One may study hard just simply because he is inquisitive. Thus the high school boy studies phyiscs because he wants to know the "why" and "how" of the electric motor or the radio set. The college man's botany becomes worth studying when every plant he sees bristles with question marks. When the student of calculus begins to sense the power of mathematics as a tool, he attacks his work with new zeal. As soon as the facts and methods of a discipline become worth while for their own sake in the eyes of the student, then study becomes powerfully motivated. High grades and the praise following accom-

The columns on this page were transposed in the make-up. The second column should be read as the first.

through such a year, for what should we then be thankful?

But, if we have the Love of our Master in our lives, and we know that this Love came not through any merits of our own, our souls will be filled with the spirit of thankfulness. Our reverses and sorrows will fade into the glory of happiness and into the joy of service for others. We shall burst forth and sing with the Psalmist in the Scriptures:

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him, and bless His name.

"For the Lord is good; His mercy is everlasting; and His truth endureth to all generations". —G.

OUR LECTURE COURSE

The Student Lecture Board, with the Faculty committee, has again secured for the College five numbers for the lecture course. We are fortunate in being privileged to hear these able men lecture in their respective fields of interest.

The first lecture of the Course will be given on November 3, by Hilton Ira Jones, A. M., Ph. D., sent out by the Redpath Bureau. He lectures on popular scientific subjects. As a scientist, he is recognized and honored both in our own country and in Europe. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Chemical Society (London), a member of the American Chemical Society, and other similar organizations.

On November 29, Dr. John H. Williamson, a Chicago Pastor, and former Law Enforcement Commissioner of Chicago, also from the Redpath Bureau, will lecture on the subject of crime and vice as one of the vital problems facing America today. Since he has held such offices in Chicago, the center of the crime wave, he is capable of giving first-hand information on this subject.

Another Redpath lecturer, Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, will come to us on January 11. He has made expeditions into the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, Japan, and, in conjunc-

plishment become incidental, although they seldom become distasteful. In short, when the student wants to know for the sake of knowing, he is beginning to show signs of coming scholarship.

Even though the man impelled by curiosity may become a scholar, if he has no higher motive than its satisfaction, he will be a very selfish one. So let us consider one more motive: The Christian's Motive. The desire to make the most of life, to make the best use of talents, and to be of some use to his fellows is a part of the Christian's program. Thus we have the Christian schalar, impelled as much as any scholar by the love of truth, yet transcendng his love of truth is his love for his Master. Upon this type of student falls much of the responsibility for setting the standards of Christian scholarship of Goshen College. —H.

THANKSGIVING

As the year marches forward, we are approaching another Thanksgiving season. The old year is nearing the close of its life, and the fruits of spring and summer are perishing in the autumn. Thus, as nature puts on her quiet meditative garb preparing for the long winter, she breathes into our souls a spirit of retrospective meditation. Has anything come into our lives in the past year for which we can be thankful? Or have so many sorrows and reverses been our lot that we fail to see any good? Have we made no progress on life's road? And does the future look just as dark as the past?

Someone has said, "The road of thankfulness lies through your own soul." If this statement is true, and there is no thanksgiving within, the trouble must be with us instead of with the world. A thankful spirit is nothing in itself; it is but a relation between two things; that is, between our actual state and what we wish for ourselves. In other words, a thankless person is one in whose heart lurks selfishness. We long for more pleasant and easy paths; no one bestows enough love and favors upon us; the sun never shines at the right time; and our whole year has been nothing more than a series of disappointments and sorrows. If we have lived

tion with his father, has studied the ruined cities of the Cliff Dwellers of America. He will give an illustrated lecture on the life of one of these peoples.

Dr. E. T. Hagerman, also sent out by the Redpath Bureau, will lecture sometime in February. He holds a very unusual record for a lecturer, having been with the Redpath Bureau for twenty-four consecutive years. He has the gift of discussing problems which concern the nation in the language of the people.

The last lecture will be given by Guy C. Caldwell, in March. Dr. Caldwell is sent out by the American Nature Association, Washington, D. C. He will lecture on "Birds, Songs Imitated, Habits, Nests, Color". The chief feature of this lecture is the imitation of bird-calls by natural whistling. G.

"It is the Incarnation that gives organic character to Scripture. It is human guilt that constitutes the great presupposition of Revelation. It is the doctrine of faith as man's response to the overtures of love that meets the exigencies of man's moral nature and makes the Bible the best and greatest message that man has ever had. Why then, do men tell me that they wish the Bible taught religiously, but not doctrinally? Why do educated men who have been taught to distinguish between the letter and the spirit show such proneness to mistake when they touch religious themes? Yet the world is full of men who stand in their pulpits and preach on the patience of Job, and the moral courage of Daniel, who find material for sentimental sermons on the seasons, the practical sermons on the importance of sleep, or the need of restricting immigration, ,but who are silent respecting the tremendous fact of sin, and the dogmatic significance of atoning blood. I do not say that such men are handling the Word of God deceitfully, for I am willing to have them plead guilty, if they prefer, to an unscholarly stupidity that prevents them from seeing that the bleeding Christ is the central fact of Scripture." — Francis L. Patton, D. D.

DEBATING

The Freshman and Sophomore debating teams have now been selected. F. S. Martin is captain of the Sophomore team. The other speaking members of the team are Paul Horsch and Cecil Bender, while L. J. Martin is alternate. The Freshman team consists of: John Bender, Captain, Ralph Holdeman, Claire Amstutz, and Clifford Fisher, alternate.

The Junior-Senior debate is getting under way. The quetsion for debate is: Resolved, that the Volstead act in its present form is justified by the results produced. The Senior team will affirm the proposition.

Continued from Page 4)

function when the water is too low or too high, a fusible plug and two safety valves which are set to open at fifteen pounds of pressure.

The new vacuum feed pump is controlled by hand and automatically. The automatic control functions while the operator is off duty. Thus the pump keeps the "return" line empty most of the time. This is no small item as the return of the condensed steam is necessary in order to keep the line open for live steam.

With the installation of this new heating system, we hope our heating problem will be solved for some time to come. We have enough reserve power now for any emergency. The new plant is of ample size and capacity so that in the future new buldings can be heated from the central plant. When it comes to efficiency and economy we think that our new plant will serve us well and come up to our expectations.

Concluded from Page 2)

of hurry and worry have largely been eliminated. Amana keeps pace with the times in the use of the newest inventions and labor saving devices. Thrift and success are so general that Shambaugh concludes by saying:

"Economically considered there seems to be no immediate danger that the Community of True Inspiration will decline."

RELIGIOUS

I. E. Burkhart preached at the regular service of the Prairie St. Mennonite church in Elkhart Sunday morning, October 17. In the evening of the same day he filled a similar appointment at the Mission located at 711 West Marion St., Mishawaka, Indiana.

During the revival meetings at the College the regular weekly prayer meetings were dispensed with, and instead, small groups met each evening before the sermon in intercessory prayer.

At our 4 o'clock Devotional meeting we discussed in open meeting the important and timely subject, "The Power of Prayer". This great power is available to us in our every day problems as well as in great crises of our lives, in answer to our humble, earnest requests.

Revival meetings began at the Clinton Brick Church, October 17, with Silas Weldy of Wakarusa in charge.

A REVIEW OF OUR TEN DAY REVIVAL EFFORT

We are confident that October 15 to October 25 will mark an epoch in the spiritual life of our College. Each evening the prayer groups met for special prayer before the service. The source of a revival, the request for a revival and the effort needed to bring down a revival were presented the first evening to a fair-sized audience. On account of the lack of heat in the building the hall was at no time filled to its full capacity.

Saturday evening, our relationship with Christ was presented in the question, "Are you a Christian?" "This is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. That I might know Him, and the power of His resurrection and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death." Truly to know the only true God is to know Jesus Christ whom He has sent, and to know Jesus Christ is to know life. "For he that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." A Christian will live a life of hoilness, a life conformed to the teachings of Scripture.

Christ is not "the man nobody knows" but the man that everyone may know if he has a desire to know. Are you a Christian? Do you have the life of Christ in you? If you have that life you are a saved child of God; if not, then according to God's eternal Word the time is coming when you will be banished from the presence of a loving heavenly Father, not because He wills it so, but because He cannot impart life to you unless you accept it. "The wicked shall be turned into hell and all nations that forget God." It was the rich man's privilege to fare sumptuously every day. But the time came when he died and was buried. Lazarus also died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom. In hell he was tormented by actual flames and when he lifted his eyes and saw Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, he begged that his parching tongue might be cooled with a few drops of water. Notice that the rich man's memory was not impaired, his physical senses were not destroyed, and further that there was a great gulf fixed between him and Lazarus. After death there is no opportunity to change our destiny. There is either an everlasting presence or an everlasting absence from God.

The Christian has the pirvilege of knowing here and now whether he is a saved child of God by these four simple tests: (1.) Keeping the commandments, I John 2:3; (2.) He that hath the Son, I John 5:12; (3.) If our hearts condemn us not, I John 3:20; (4.) We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren, I. John 3:14. Here are four tests that anyone can apply to his own life and be assured before God that he is saved from the power of sin.

The truth remains that, "there is no difference for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God". But because of the infinite and matchless grace of God that is freely bestowed on all who believe, anyone may possess the assurance of life eternal. "We some-

times revolt at the thought that there is no difference. The fact remains that there is no difference, but for the grace of God. Every man born into the world is born not into but in sin, "in sin did my mother conceive me. All have sinned and came short of the glory of God. There is none righteous, no not one". It is an utter impossibility to be righteous unless prompted by the Spirit of God and of Christ, and further it is impossible for anyone to desire to come to Christ unless the Father draws him. "No man can come unto me (Christ) unless the Father draw him and I will raise him up at the last day." The preaching of God's Word accompanied by the convicting power of the Holy Spirit has drawn men to Christ throughout all ages and will continue until the end.

There are men who object to dogmatic statements of any kind, nevertheless, "ye must be born again", cannot be avoided because we dislike dogmatic statements. It is the privilege of every man who meets this statement to step into God's laboratory found in the ninth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles and witness the spiritual birth of Saul of Tarsus. "His experience is typical of yours and mine. Certainly a Christian conversion comes from a supernatural source and can be adequately explained in no other way".

Just as dogmatic statements are repulsive to some individuals, so also is the Cross of Christ. But that does not set aside the fact of its existence nor of its wonderful glory. As the seven utterances of the Cross are reviewed they speak to every man, woman, and child of the unspeakable love and gift of God. In the first utterance, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do", there is assurance of an abundance of pardon for the most vile, the most degraded sinner in the world. In the second, "Today thou shalt be with Me in paradise", there is assurance of an abundance of entrance for that sinner into the kingdom of God. In the third, "Woman, behold thy son", there is compassion beyond description. In the fourth utterance, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?", we hear the cry and see the picture of the terrible consequences of sin. The fifth utterance, "I thirst", gives a glimpse of the humanity of Christ. In the sixth, "It is finished", we have the consummation of an age-old promise, and in the last utterance, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit", we view a blessed resignation of a life spent in service into the hands of a righteous Father.

"It is not hard to live for Him if we live close to Him."

THE FRIENDSHIP OF JESUS

Bayard Dodge, the President of Robert College, Beirut, said, "We are not called upon to transplant western ways or modes of thought to the Orient. We are to share the best we have." Does this not remind us of the pregnant words of Jesus, "I have called you friends, for all things I have heard of My Father I have made known to you"? What an honor to be made friends of Jesus! What an honor, too, to share this friendship with others as Jesus did!

This surely is the great need of the world today. There is no other way to allay the distrust, suspicion, and hatred between individuals, groups, and nations except this way of Jesus. A tremendous responsibility rests upon the so-called Christian nations in these trying days. Our nations are made up of individuals, therefore we are all responsible. It is remarkable, too, how even a minority with passion for friendship, and real spiritual convicton for a better way of lfe, can make their influence felt. It is still true, that "One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight." "One with God is a majority."

A Chinese student says, "The Western nations, in spite of their Christian religion, have not been able to live peaceably together. Their restlessness and recklessness have disturbed the Orient and threatened to disgrace all the superior claims of mankind."

The encouraging factor in the serious world situation today is that our young men and women are seized with the real meaning of the portents, and are resolved that with the help of God, the new generation shall make a contribu-

tion that will be different. With passion and conviction they believe that only the way of Jesus will win, and they are going to practice it. Friendliness, love, and trust, when controlled by Christ, are more powerful than suspicion and hate.

This is the only hope for the world. "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you." Jesus is the fullest expression of the Love of God that the world has seen. He shared His best with the world. He gave Himself. He lived for others. He died for others. He rose again for others. His throbbing personality cheers and inspires when everything else fails. It is still true, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Myself." Let us prove it, and lift Him up in our lives, and our message, in our every day relationships.

—(Extracts from an article in the Student Volunteer Bulletin by A. J. Brace. October, 1926.)

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that many attempts were made to reconcile our actions with the Monroe message, the doctrine of two spheres had certainly been cast aside. As A. B. Hart says on this point: "The doctrine of two spheres could be maintained in 1823, or even in 1895, when the United States had no possessions or immediate ambitions outside the continent of North America and the islands immediately adjoining. It lost its force when the United States occupied half a dozen points of vantage in the Pacific, including a group of islands with eight million people. It disappeared when military and diplomatic representatives of the United States took part with those of European nations in the affairs of Eastern Asia."

After the Spanish-American War, affairs in the Caribbean Sea continued to attract our attention. In regard to the final disposition of Cuba, the Platt Amendment provided that certain provisions must be written into the new Cuban constitution which practically made that country an American protectorate. Porto Rico, as we have already seen, was annexed outright. Another matter of intense concern now was that of a canal; for the need of one was now more keenly felt than ever. The first obstacle to be overcome, however, was that of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the main provisions of which were that any canal or line of communication constructed across any part of the isthmus connecting North and South America should be controlled jointly by the United States and Great Britain, and any other European powers who might choose to come into the combination; and that the neutrality and free use of the canal should be guaranteed jointly by these powers. Determined to have sole possession and control of any canal across the isthmus, the United States made repeated attempts to have England abrogate the treaty, but to no avail. The time had come, however, when England was willing to withdraw, for she felt she needed the friendship of this country more than an equal share in the canal. The result was the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, by the provisions of which the United States was given the liberties and rights she desired.

The next problem, however, was that of buying out the French company and also the right of way for a canal. The former was finally bought outright at $40,000,000, but the other negotiations were not so easily made. From Colombia a right of way was at first purchased with a strip of land six miles in width on either side for an initial payment of $10,000,000, and an annual rental of $250,000. The Treaty was accepted by this country but rejected by Colombia. At this action of Colombia, President Roosevelt was enraged. Shortly after this a revolution occurred in Panama, part of Colombia, and it is significant that a United States warship had landed in the harbor of Panama on the day before. Marines encouraged the revolutionists and intercepted the passage of Colombian troops to the seat of disorder. Panama declared its independence and two days later was recognized by this country. A treaty was made with the new government which provided that the United States be given the perpetual use and control of a zone ten miles wide across the isthmus in return for the same money payments as those offered to Colombia.

(To be Continued.)

CAMPUS OPINION

In the October issue of the Record the new department "Campus Opinion" was introduced. The Editors will be pleased to receive suggestions as to profitable questions to be discussed in future issues. Worth-while comments on ideas appearing in the department will gladly be given space.

This month the following question was handed to six people:

"Some students majoring in chemistry favor the reorganization of the Chemical Society, while others would join a Mathematics Club. Similarly the devotees of Ancient Languages, Biological Sciences, English, History, and Theology see the advantages of joining with others of like tastes for the exchange of ideas. But we already have so many meetings that to add more seems unwise. Obviously, it is impractical to maintain a society for each group of advanced students. But there seems to be a need for an organization designed to promote interest in scholarship as such, to encourage the spirit of research, to keep prospective scholars informed as to advances in their fields, and to stimulate interest in graduate study.

"What shall be done in this matter? Is there sufficient need to justify a new general organization in which membership is perhaps limited to faculty members, Seniors, and the upper half of the Junior Class? Such a society might meet every two weeks to listen to papers by various members on such subjects as polarized light, or Latin word order, or the rhythm of Milton. Questions arise: Will the student of Hebrew be kept awake by a paper on Hindu mathematics? How strong is the bond between the student interested in liverworts and the student of Church History?

"In 150-200 words discuss the need for and practicability of an organization somewhat as outlined above or suggest some other means whereby interest in scholarship may be stimulated. Sign your name."

Research, or a desire to seek for new truth, certainly is an effective method of education. It develops thinking men and women. Should we at Goshen College then organize a research society or research societies? It can be seen plainly that one organization for such work would not be satisfactory. Some students interested in Latin certainly are not interested in the laws of chemistry, and vice versa. Would it then be practical to organize a society for each field? The following disadvantages would present themselves here: In the first place, there would be only a few members in each society. In the second place, this would mean much more organization than we have at present; and for the small college would certainly not be practical. What method then might we adopt? We will agree that research is a very good method of education, and that there should be opportunity for those who are interested to participate in this kind of work. I would suggest that each College class do research work and that a class hour every three or four weeks be devoted to reports on research done. Some might say that there would be those who would not be interested in this and so should not be compelled to take part. I agree that students should have their choice in the matter. But, on the other hand, I believe that it will serve to arouse dormant students. While in a large school it would certainly be better to have a society for each field, this method would not be practical for our small college. —Beulah Loucks.

I believe that the organization of a society to promote research work in the different educational fields would be very much worth while and would meet the hearty support of all admitted to the society. Requirements for admission should be a prescribed amount of work in any particular field which the individual may have chosen. The organization should meet every two or three weeks and listen to discussions, by its members, of particular phases of their chosen field. A probable objection to such an organization may arise. Would there be enough mutual interest to maintain an aggressive spirit in such an organization? If not, the lack of such an interest is a decided weakness in the completeness of the education of any individual. There is no better way to cultivate a sympathetic attitude towards various phases of education, than by keeping informed of the activity in the various fields. Therefore the organization of such a society must be considered either as a source for new enjoyment or as the solution of a definite need.

—Jonathan Yoder.

* * *

Personally, the idea of some new organization among us, intended to stimulate interest in scholarship appeals to me quite favorably. It goes without saying, that separate societies for each group of advanced students would be impractical at this time; but a general society including faculty members and advanced students in various fields could meet with mutual profit. No doubt the variety of interests represented in such a group would be more stimulating to its members than the discussion of material which is more or less familiar to those working in any one particular field.

The great tendency towards over-specialization narrows the interests of college students somewhat prematurely. A limited field of thought is a real handicap to their development even while they are in school, and much more when their particular course is finished. We do not expect students to be specialists in every field, but society does expect them to be able to contribute a sympathetic appreciation and intelligent understanding toward human progress.

Class work under competent instruction will stimulate students to do research work, the benefit of which may be shared with those laboring in other fields. Such a society would mean a generous exchange of valuable knowledge between those who are willing to study and to learn in a most congenial association.

—Elizabeth Gish.

* * *

To arouse and foster an independent interest in true scholarship is one of the chief goals of the College. The student who needs to be spoon-fed by the instructor, who delights in "getting by" in his courses with the minimum work and the minimum progress will never acquire a real "education", will never be able to walk on his own feet through the halls of learning. He suffers from infantilism. How to make scholars out of students, to mature the interests of the pupil into independent enthusiasms and purposeful objectives in the realm of knowledge, is a real problem in education.

Various methods are being introduced to attain these desirable objectives. Some colleges release upper classmen from one or more courses for independent work. Others install a system of "honors", whereby capable students add to their regular courses, or substitute for them, thesis and reading work under direction of the professor. Still others require an examination in the major field of study upon the conclusion of the college career, rather than examinations in particular courses. I believe that such a method, or a combination of them, will do more to promote a high type of scholarship and independent enthusiasm for learning than a society or societies such as proposed. Goshen College, I believe, should look forward soon to the establishment of a system of "honor courses", to emphasis in examination upon the mastery of a field rather than of particular courses, and to the cultivation of independent thought and research rather than the passing of certain required courses.

It is manifestly impossible and undesirable to add a number of additional organizations to our already burdened student life, even for such an eminently worthy cause as stimulation of interest

in advanced scholarship. Further, each such organization to be of high quality must of necessity be too small in membership for best results. In a larger student body the problem is different. To solve this problem in our small student body by a general society for all interests might bring added knowledge to the members of the society, but the range of subjects for discussion would, of necessity, be so large as to defeat the suggested objective of informing each individual of advances in his own field, and of stimulating him and equipping him for further advance therein. Will a learned paper on the development of monarchial government in the church of the first three centuries be of any stimulus or value for the student interested in electro-magnetism? Are not the fields of research too highly specialized, are not the methods of research in the sciences and in literature and history too diverse to render profitable such meetings?

It may not be denied that papers and discussions of the sort described would be interesting and worth much as general information, if the technical machinery of research in each field should be omitted and the mode of expression popularized. But general information and random interest is not what was set up as an objective. —H. S. Bender.

* * *

The important phase of the question under consideration is not merely that of the provision for extra-classroom lectures and discussions. Rather we are confronted with the problem of securing a release from the formality of the classroom in intellectual endeavor. There the professor perforce presents his subject in such a way that his personality must bend to the limits of a more or less definite program and the student rarely is stimulated to a reaction that releases his individuality.

This is no new problem nor one peculiar to Goshen College. I have been interested in the past few years in learning from friends in other schools various methods of developing a more personal attitude. From mid-western colleges and universities and from eastern colleges came several solutions. There are evening discussion groups, led by an instructor, Faculty teas and dinners to which students are invited regularly, and informal "at homes" each week.

Probably some or all of these plans would be infeasible for our case, but we should surely find somewhere a suggestion for a similar program that would attain the same end. Perhaps it would be possible for Faculty, Seniors and Juniors to meet one or two evenings a month even though our schedules seem always over-loaded. Departments could alternate in presenting programs of a nature to interest all who care for a liberal education. Certainly there are developments of Science that interest the student of English. There should be elements of History not wholly without interest to a mathematical mind. And so might be found material from any field of learning which could be presented to such a group.

Whatever plan, if any, is selected should aim at scholarliness rather than knowledge, at discussion rather than lecturing, at development of personalities rather than molding to form. This, if accomplished, would supply our lack of a definite force for the cooperation of Faculty and Students in building a respect for scholarly endeavor and achievement. —W. T. Stalter.

* * *

It is almost trite to say that a college which functions normally should maintain a high standard of scholarship, and should introduce the student to the research method of the graduate school. Among educators the notion is generally accepted that the work of the secondary school is continued and supplemented in the first two years of the college curriculum, while the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special professional, or university instruction. An organization drawing its membership from the Junior and Senior classes, as proposed by the editor of the Goshen College Record, would lend itself splendidly to such an ideal for the upper classes. It would enable the student to attack problems, on his own initiative, in the field of major interest to himself. The gifted student could well afford to give his time to such an organization instead of applying for extra hours of classwork.

The student program in the small college is usually crowded with extra-curricular activities, and care must be exercised to avoid robbing the student of time he should use in the preparation of his lessons. The proposed organization, however, is of sufficient importance to merit the careful consideration of both the upperclassmen and the Faculty. It is a splendid extra-curricular plan designed to stimulate interest in higher standards of scholarship.

Within the curriculum, the Honors plan affords ample opportunity for research and emphasis upon scholarship. One of the most thorough Honors plans in use at this time makes the student responsible for an entire field instead of specified courses in the field. Oral as well as written examinations are required, and the student must submit a thesis to the head of the department in which he has taken his major work. Perhaps some plan of this nature would enable us to attain higher standards of scholarship at Goshen College.

—Noah Oyer.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

AVON

As many programs for others as possible has been named as one of the aims for the Avons during this school year. Already some definite plans have been made. One program is arranged to interest women especially and at this program the wives of the faculty members will be entertained. Also an invitation has been accepted to give a Thanksgiving program with the Auroras for a Literary Society in Nappanee.

At the last regular meeting of the Society, Florence Hawks was welcomed as a member. Another part of the business was the election of a new critic. The ballot was cast in favor of Lulu Smith who made her first report at the close of the meeting. The program consisted of a vocal duet. "Whispering Hope", sung by Ethel Oyer and Fyrne Miller, and a reading, given by Nellie Zook. Our next program is to be given by representatives of the different states.

* * *

VESPERIAN

Since some of our members, who had been elected to office for this semester, failed to return, the society elected the following officers to fill these vacancies:

Critic, Catharine Martin; member to Student Lecture Board, Elizabeth Gish; Inter-Society Council members, Elizabeth Gish and Verna Graber; reporter, Esther Roth.

On October 18 the spirit of autumn was felt as a real presence in our meeting. The program consisted of music, essays, and readings in which the beauties and moods that are characteristic of nature in autumn were vividly and artistically brought to our ears and through the associated senses. We felt that a new beauty had been opened to us and that we could appreciate this bracing season of the year more than ever before.

The Vesperian Society is fortunate in having a wide-awake and enthusiastic program committee, who, judging from the beginning, promise us very interesting and profitable programs. It remains for the rest of the society to do as well in carrying them out.

* * *

AURORA

With the active participation of the new members in our society we are really becoming acquainted with each other and are getting "better and better every day" as far as our literary work is concerned. Each program unfolds to us new scientific and literary data and facts. On October 18 we had a very interesting discussion on the question, "Are We (as a Nation) Progressing?" Many arguments were presented and facts were revealed during the discussion on Chemical Warfare, Aerial Flights, United States' refusal to enter the World Court, to show that we

are definitely progressing. Tilman Erb gave quite an interesting speech on that modern and vital question, "Segregation as a Means of Social Prophylaxis."

On October 25 we were informed, thrilled, awed, and amused by the various numbers of an appropriate Hallowe'en Program. "Ancient Theories Regarding Spirits" were interestingly expounded upon by our able minister, Maurice Yoder. A Negro ghost story was very effectively read in dialect by John Bender.

At our last few meetings we have appreciated the presence of several old Auroras and visitors. Mr. Bryner, an Aurora of '21, gave an interesting impromptu when he visited our meeting on October 18. Bro. Erb of La Junta, Colorado, evangelist at the College, also gave us some good advice in an impromptu speech, on the occasion of his visit to our society. We invite visitors to all of our meetings.

And thus as our new members become filled with the Aurora spirit and ideals we realize to the fullest extent our motto, "Forward".

* * *

ADELPHIAN

The Adelphian program of October 18 was varied and unusual in its nature. To begin with, Howard Shertz spoke on the subject, "Diamond Sparks", giving us the history and growth of baseball and concluding with the latest news of the last World's Series. An impromptu debate followed on the subject, "Resolved, That Goshen College should participate in intercollegiate debates." The proposition was affirmed by Joseph Buzzard and Charles Fricke, and denied by Willard Smith and Forrest Kanagy. The negative speakers failed to swing the prejudiced audience to their point of view. An address, "An Appreciation of October Skies" was given by Quintus Leatherman, who gave us a delightful taste of astronomy. A reading in German by Holly Miller produced many a laugh. In conclusion the old Adelphian song was sung which gave vent to our pent-up emotions and our love to our society and to one another. We also appreciate the splendid literary work that our new members are doing as demonstrated in the above program.

"I move", "I amend the motion", "I amend the amendment". Snappy motions and witty amendments kept us all in a high pitch of excitement as we discussed three bills presented in our Parliamentary Law drill program of October 25. Our cool and deliberate chairman, Willard Smith, controlled the group and kept things moving. Bills were presented by Quintus Leatherman, Edwin Herner, and I. E. Burkhart. We were glad for the drill in parliamentary law and the time passed all too soon. Our program committee is indeed furnishing us with live and interestng literary programs.

* * *

CICERONIAN - PHILOMATHEAN

"Progress" — It is with great pleasure that we look forward each week to our conjoint meetings. With the number of members we now have we are able to give a program which is appreciated and enjoyed by all.

On October 18, the following musical program was given:

Piano solo, Helen Long; vocal solo, Elizabeth Graber; men's quartet; violin solo, John Leatherman.

The meeting for October 26 was postponed on account of the cold weather and the "Country School" program which had been arranged for this date will be given at the next meeting.

"Knowledge then is the indispensable condition of expansion of mnd, and the instrument of attaining to it."

—John Henry, Cardinal Newman

"The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn." —Emerson

---

"It is in those acts which we call trivialities that the seeds of joy are forever wasted. —George Eliot

---

"Necessity reforms the poor, and satiety the rich." Tacitus

"No hand can make the clock strike for me the hours that are passed."

—Byron

ALUMNI

Sarah Shantz, Academy, '21, was married to Charles N. Shaum on June 26, 1926. Mr. Shaum is employed by the Studebaker Automobile Works, South Bend, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Shaum's present address is: Elkhart, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 4.

Gaius Baumgartner, '23, and Ruth Allgyer were married in West Liberty, Ohio on August 22, 1926. They are making their home in Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner sing in the Westminster Choir.

Wilmer Eigsti, Academy '23, and Ruth Bontrager were united in marriage at the bride's home in Goshen, Indiana, on June 14, 1926. They are living in South Bend, Indiana, where Mr. Eigsti has a position with the Associate Investment Company.

Edna Eigsti, '22, and Nicholas Stoltzfus were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents near Manson, Iowa, on June 16, 1926. Mr. Stoltzfus is one of the ministers of the Mennonite congregation in Manson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Miller of Canton, Ohio, announce the birth of a son, Robert Clay, on September 28, 1926. Mr. Miller graduated with the class of '20.

Ray Schertz, '22, is principal of the high school of Metamora, Illinois. This is his fifth year in this school.

Howard Yoder, '22, has charge of a greenhouse near Wooster, Ohio.

Ray Yoder, '22, is a salesman in the flour warehouse in Orrville, Ohio.

Rhoda Bender, Academy '21, is attending Bluffton College.

Paul Smucker, Academy '22, is a student at Bluffton College.

Walter Bender, Academy '22, is a salesman for the Lassie and Laddie Shoe Company, Akron, Pennsylvania.

John H. Wayre, '17, is superintendent of the high school in Mingo, Ohio.

Maude Byler, '18, and Nellie A. Yoder, '16, are living in Los Angeles, California. Miss Byler teaches in a grade school of that city.

Ruth A. Yoder, '18, is doing Religious Education work in the grade schools of Bluffton, Ohio.

Martha Martin, '15, is principal of the Bigham Grade School in Mishawaka, Indiana.

J. E. Weaver, '14, former business manager of the College, desiring to enter the poultry business, purchased a small farm near Goshen, Indiana.

During the summer, Arthur Smith, '23, did graduate work in the University of Chicago. He is teaching the biological sciences in the high school of Eureka, Ill.

Anna Yoder, '22 is doing Weekday Religious Instruction in the Goshen City school.

Fern Umble, '21, is teaching in the Education Department of the White Sewing Machine Company, Albany, New York.

College News

President Yoder spent Sunday, October 17, at Kalona, Iowa.

Dean Oyer attended a meeting of student advisers at Indianapolis, October 23.

On Monday, October 11, the student body was favored by an address on Goethe's, "Dr. Faustus", by Albert Stump, professor at the University of Indiana, and Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

At men's chorus practice, Professor Hartzler, in despair, bemoaned: "I play all the white keys; I play all the black keys; but it's all no good — you sing in the cracks".

The formation of a class in physical education for men, under Charles Fricke, a College Senior, was announced by the Faculty Athletic Committee in a special program for the men, presented after chapel, October 15. Professor Hohn spoke on "Eating". This was followed by an address on "Exercise", by Professor Miller. In conclusion, Professor Bender, who presided at the meeting, announced the new course and urged the men to enroll.

Maurice Yoder, College Senior, delivered a sermon for the Clinton Frame Mennonite Church, near Goshen, Sunday, October 24. The text was I Cor. 5:7.

Emerson Hostetler, student at the College last year, Vernon Lehman, Orrin Smucker, Ivan Falb, and Forrest King, spent October 23 and 24 visiting frends on our campus.

At last we have heat! On Thursday night, October 28, the final connections were made in the installation of the new heating plant, and Friday, the student body basked in the warm rays given forth by the long-idle radiators.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hostetler of Farmerstown, Wayne County, Ohio, were recent visitors here.

On October 20, Lulu Smith and Verna Graber were the noonday guests of Florence Hawks. The next night Miss Hawks shared her warm home with the Misses Ethel Oyer, Lulu Smith, Elizabeth Gish and Mildred Scott.

Nathan Reiff, one of last year's students, and Paul Weldy, Academy '26, visited the College, Saturday, October 23.

Miss Elsie Long spent Sunday, October 24, near her home in Pioneer, Ohio.

Nellie Zook visited at Professor Hershberger's, Sunday, October 17.

Some of the Kulp Hall girls have rather exciting times when their waste paper baskets become homes for mice.

Mable Wyse, Ruth V. Yoder, Ruth Miller and Esther Roth were entertained by Esther Widmer on Sunday, October 24.

Helen Lapp, of Elkhart, Indiana, spent Saturday night and Sunday, October 23-24 with her sister, Ada Lapp.

Mable Wyse, on being asked if she liked pretzels, replied, "I don't know what they are. We don't grow them in Iowa".

Sunday, October 24, the Misses Verna and Louella Shertz; and Lois, Ada and Helen Lapp, visited with Mrs. A. S. Landis of Goshen.

President and Mrs. Yoder entertained the faculty members on the evening of October 13.

* * *

"Keep well thy tongue and keep thy friends." —Chaucer

"The essence of friendship is entireness a total magnanimity and trust. It must not surmise or provide for infirmity."
—Ralph Waldo Emerson

ATHLETICS

Several interesting baseball games were played during the second week in October. The one which drew the greatest number of spectators was a game between the Aurora and Adelphian Literary Societies. The pitchers on both sides were wild and ineffective, and with numerous errors each side was able to run up a large score. The game finally ended with the Auroras holding the big end of an 11-8 score. The score was tied a number of times during the course of the game. With the score at seven-all, the teams went into the final inning with blood in their eyes. The Adelphians seemed to have something else in their eyes besides, and allowed four runs to scamper across the plate, which proved their final undoing.

The Sophomores and Freshmen, in view of the fact that they now were in College, thought that they could turn the world upside down and so challenged the Academy to a baseball game. The challenge was accepted and the track meet which followed gave the team at bat plenty of exercise. As the score keeper was a Freshman and consequently couldn't be expected to count so very high the numerical value of the final score remains shrouded in mystery. During this game, Ralph Shenk hit the only home run made on the local diamond this year.

The game of indoor baseball has begun to claim some attention from the men. When first mentioned as a sport for men, many greeted it by a skyward inclination of the nose, thinking it too effeminate; but, in the two games played, an intense interest was manifested by the participants. Among those who have taken part, the only one who hasn't reacted favorably to the game is Samuel Yoder, and his objections are chiefly financial. The boys used Sam's ball in these games and knocked the cover off.

The physical culture classes are going along smoothly with a great deal of interest. The forty girls enrolled in these classes meet in two different groups, each group meeting twice a week. Miss Wyse is devoting much time in teaching corrective exercises, thus promoting better posture and carriage. The women have not yet started basketball practice, but from reports given to Miss Wyse twenty-five or thirty expressed themselves as intending to play. Mr. Fricke's classes for the men are not so large, but those who have enrolled feel that they derive a very pronounced benefit from their classes. Every one is pulling for "Charlie", who is doing his best to make things interesting as well as beneficial.

Basket ball practice has started for the men and one regular game has been played. This was a game between men from the upper west section in East Hall, and a team picked from the rest of the men. The game resulted in an easy victory for the inhabitants of the "old west wing". Indications are that each College class will have a strong quintet, and that the Academy will be able to muster a strong team from the four classes.



Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR
at
POPULAR PRICES
Serve Yourself Shoe Store
Opposite Jefferson Theater

Dr. E. A. Carpenter
"THE COLLEGE DENTIST"
Thirteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Yellow Cab Co.
24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service
Phone 119

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Prompt Ambulance Service

NEW CITY DRUG STORE
E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Smith-Clark Company
Home Outfitters
Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperies

Drs. Eby & Eby
H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

Special Showing of Women's and Misses Winter Coats

$19.75 $24.75 $29.00

Buckskin, Suede, Velour, Bolivia, Deerona, Pile Fabrics

All trimmed with beautiful furs

Others priced from $9.75 to $54.50

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORES

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

NOBLE'S

We Specialize

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment

Phone — Office 1 on 107
Residence 2 on 107

Jefferson Theater Building

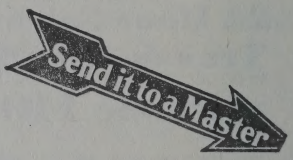
Rent a New Ford

You Drive it

CHRIS YODER GARAGE

Telephone 440 or R1356

202 W. Lincoln Ave. Goshen, Ind.



Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.

Phone 463

125 E. Lincoln

Newell's

Dry Goods

Ready-To-Wear

Floor Coverings

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind

VARIETY? Yes Sir!

EVERY GOOD SUIT AND OVERCOAT STYLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON IS HERE AND OF COURSE HATS, SHOES NECKWEAR AND SHIRTS TOO. PLENTY OF PRICE VARIETIES WITH EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES AT

$24.50, $29.50 and $34.50

FOR SUITS AND OVERCOATS, COME IN—

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

You Pay Less Here You Pay Less Here

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches
110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Florsheim Shoes

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

Ice Cream and Home Made Candy
and
Light Lunches

Cor. Clinton & Main
Nick Paflas, Prop

Hungry Again?

We'll Fill You Up!
Try Ma's Cooking

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G Bretz
OPTICIAN
OPTOMETRIST
GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store
Complete lines of Dry Goods
and
Ladies Ready to Wear

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel
STYLEPLUS CLOTHES
Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring
We Welcome You

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

L. R. Lepird & Co. Inc.

The Greatest Shoe Values
in America

Look for the
LEPIRD TRADE MARK

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street
Phones 607-608 We Deliver

M. E. Overholt

For KODAK Service

We take Amateur Photos at Amateur Prices.
Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring
Picture Framing
107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Harness and Robes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Hand Bags, and Small Leather Goods

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

107½ E. Lincoln Ave.

Atz Furniture Co.

DEPENDABLE QUALITY

219 So. Main St. Goshen, Indiana

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

"I Sat for my Picture Today!"

A happy thought on your part and your family will be glad to hear it.

Now you can pay those portrait debts that have been on your mind.

You were in our Studio of course!

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington
Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Goshen Electric Material Co.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND FIXTURES

GOSHEN, INDIANA

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington
High Style *Low Priced*

A Complete Line of

School Supplies, and School Books—Loose Leaf Books; Note Book Paper, all rulings and sizes—Moore"s Fountain Pens, Eversharp and Sharp Point Pencils, 50c to $5.00 each.

Beck's Drug and Book Store

Opp. Court House

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

Keller's Cut Price Store

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings. Ladies and Children's Wear, Millinery and Shoes for the Whole Family. Our entire line is new stock; no old Merchandise on our shelves.

Every article guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COME IN—LOOK US OVER AND LET US PROVE OURSELVES GOSHEN'S UNDERSELLING MERCHANTS.

Keller's Cut Price Store

"The Home of the Best for Less."

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

LINCOLN CLEANERS

CLEANING, REPAIRING, PRESSING

106 E. Lncoln Ave. Phone 388

GOLDEN RULE

SUIT **NASH** O'COAT

$23.00

CUSTOM BUILT

H. E. Apt. Calvin Gibson

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

Twelve Photos Make

TWELVE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

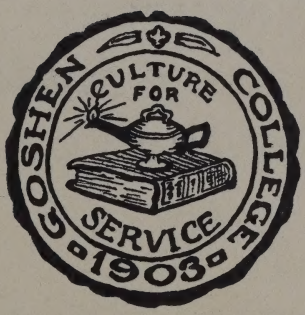
The Photo Shop

GOSHEN, INDIANA

GOSHEN COLLEGE
LIBRARY

The College Record

DECEMBER, 1926



VOLUME 28 NUMBER 3

THE MAPLE LEAF of 1927

An Accurate and Interesting Account of the ins and outs of

GOSHEN COLLEGE

That's what the 1927 Staff has to offer

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD
DECEMBER NINETEEN TWENTY-SIX

MY FELLOW STUDENTS

The following facts are gathered from themes written by one division of the Freshman English composition class on the subject, "My Fellow Students". Most of this article consists of direct quotations from the themes of L. W. Ellis, Goshen, Indiana, a Baptist minister; Ralph M. Holdeman, New Paris, Indiana, a member of the Evangelical church and of the Elkhart County Council of Religious Education; Forrest Kanagy, Cable, Ohio; Louella Schertz, Metamora, Illinois; and Elizabeth Graber, Noble, Iowa.

The students of Goshen College are a very interesting group of individuals. The majority of them come from the rural districts of the United States and Canada; but they are here from Judea and Samaria and the uttermost parts of the earth. Latest returns from the 1926 registration show that one hundred eighteen students are enrolled in the college department of Goshen College and forty-one in the academy. Three foreign countries are represented—India, South America, and Canada—and nine of the states. Indiana leads with sixty-seven students, forty-four of which are from Goshen and vicinity; Ohio is second with twenty-seven; Iowa has sixteen; Illinois, fourteen; Pennsylvania, twelve; Canada, seven; Mississippi, five; Kansas, four; Michigan and Missouri are also represented.

,A large majority have taken their high school or academy work elsewhere. Eighteen students transferred to Goshen from other colleges this year—a number from Eastern Mennonite School, Harrisonburg, Virginia, several from Hesston College and Bible School, Hesston, Kansas, two from the University of Michigan, others from Kent (Ohio) State Normal, Ashland (Ohio) College, Defiance (Ohio) College, and Beulah College, Upland, California.

From all these various fields come the eager, forward-looking youths who make up the student body of Goshen College. The reasons why students come to Goshen College in preference to going to some other school are interesting. Convenience may have been the predominating motive for many living in the vicinity of Goshen; some came because their home schools were far below standard; others seek a safe Christian environment, conducive to the proper development of faith and character; some find that their finances do not permit them to attend a state university; and a few admit that they are here because "pa and ma said so". However, most of them have a common purpose; they want a college education without the unwholesome environment found in many of our secular schools.

The sixty-odd students who matriculated—entered Goshen College for the first time—this fall have expressed various vocational intentions. Two look forward to office work, seven will become Christian workers, nineteen will teach, one will be a mechanical engineer, one a dentist, one a physician, one a nurse, one a farmer, one a journalist, one an advertiser, one an authoress, and the remainder, chiefly women, are not ready to declare any special vocational preferences at present. A few admit, with the characteristic frankness of the young college woman of the twentieth century, that they are interested in receiving a little book-knowledge for the help

it will give them in their life work, which, they hope, if God wills, shall be home-making. Taking the student body as a whole, it is interesting to note that, of the students interviewed and those to whose records we could gain access, more than half intend to teach. Some of the Freshmen from Illinois expect to return home at the close of this first year of college to teach in the public schools, for Illinois grants a second-grade teacher's license on the completion of one year of college work. The one academy student in our English composition class can teach at her home in Iowa next year with nothing more than her academy diploma.

Of course we have flippant, pleasure-loving students and long-faced, sanctimonious students, those who weigh over two hundred pounds and those who weigh very little over seventy-five and all the happy mediums between these extremes. Among us we have the abstract and the concrete-minded, the studious and the dreamer, the serious and the jovial, the giddy and the serene, the long and the short, the brunette and the blond, the young and the old, the bobbed-headed and the bald-headed—a very few specimens of each—and many other types. Someone told me before I came here that, as a rule, all the Goshen College students were good-looking, but I have found even extreme exceptions to this rule. But considering all our apparent differences, the broad scope of territory from which we come, and the great variety of our aims, we are, after all, very much alike in trying to live up to our motto—"Culture for Service".

Goshen College, being a Mennonite school, owned and controlled by the Mennonite Board of Education, receives by far the greater part of its students from Mennonite homes; but the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Brethren in Christ, Church of the Brethren, First Brethren, Quaker, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Evangelical, Methodist and others are represented and able to feel at home in this truly cosmopolitan group. Even though the larger part of the students are Mennonites, that does not say that they are all alike in their customs and ideas; for some of those from Pennsylvania and some from the far west are noticeably different from most of those who live here in the central west. But the chief difference seems to be in their customs of dress, for I am unable to discover any difference at all in their religious faith. They are all fundamentalists in their religion.

Some students seem to be natural leaders along social lines. I notice this especially in Kulp Hall. Certain girls always have something planned for recreational hours and soon have the bunch right with them.

IMPERIALISTIC TENDENCIES IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY

W. H. Smith

(Continued from last month)

Roosevelt strongly defended his course in this matter and this marks the beginning of his "Big Stick" policy in connection with the Latin American States. While some may call the action one of "Big Brotherly Kindness" and in accord with the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, others have another name for it. And it is not hard to conjecture what would have been the reaction of the United States had another country interfered in her domestic affairs as she had in those of Colombia

Another affair which showed a new turn in our foreign policy was that of Santo Domingo. This country had become so heavily indebted to European countries that it became insolvent. President Roosevelt made a still further extension of the Monroe Doctrine when in 1905 he concluded a treaty with this republic whereby the United States was to take over its custom houses, undertake an adjustment of that country's obligations, and guarantee its territorial integrity. On this point J. H. Latane says: "President Roosevelt's Dominican Policy was the most radical and important extension of the Monroe Doctrine that has ever been made."

A similar treaty with the Republic of Haiti was ratified by the Senate in 1916. It provided, further than the Santo Domingo treaty, for the appointment, on the nomination of the President of the United States, of a financial adviser, and a native constabulary under American officers. The terms are, in short, practically the same as annexation.

In Nicaragua also we managed to get a foothold. A treaty was signed in 1916 which granted to the United States in perpetuity, the exclusive right to construct a canal by way of San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. A naval base and coaling station were also secured. Nicaragua also is, to all intents and purposes, an American protectorate. These various footholds gained in the Caribbean again caused the cry of imperialism ao be raised in the United States. On the other hand, the actions were defended as necessary to the interests of this country.

But if these activities raised a cry of imperialism in this country, much more was it to be expected that this cry should be heard in the Latin Americas. Small wonder that our southern neighbors should begin to think that the Monroe Doctrine was not for all the Americas, but for the United States alone. Small wonder that their fears should be aroused and that each should wonder when its turn would come to be made into a protectorate of some kind or other. And it can easily be seen why many Latin-Americans began to distrust and even hate the Yankee. For had not the United States itself violated an important principle in its own doctrine —that of self determination? At any rate, that is the way many of them looked at it. In view of this fact it is significant that our neighbors, after the World War, looked with favor toward the establishment of a League of Nations which they hoped would supplant the Monroe Doctrine.

It can be argued, on the other hand, that these interferences on the part of the United States were, on the whole, good for the countries interfered with in that it put them on a more stable foundation in many ways. It should be remembered also, that not all of our acts of diplomacy were of an imperialistic nature. A gratifying example of the better kind was President Wilson's acceptance of the offer of the A B C Powers of South America to aid in the settlement of the Mexican question in 1914.

Be that as it may, it nevertheless remains a fact that the United States came out of the scramble secure in her foothold in the Caribbean.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

"Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

The love of God prompted this first Christmas gift, which caused the heavenly chorus to break forth in joyous, rapturous melody. The shepherds came with

delight to witness the truth of the angel's song, and offered their homage of glory, praise, and worship. The wise men from their far eastern home followed the guidance of the Star to the manger bed. There they placed their costly treasures and joyfully worshiped the King.

Throughout the ages the Christmas message has brought a glow to the heart. The old refrain, "Peace on earth, good-will to men", has stirred our feelings of gratitude. The sympathy and love of God's gift is reflected on earth. Y

OUR FIRST LECTURE

Glen R. Miller

On the evening of November 2, Dr. Hilton I. Jones presented to us his popular lecture on vibrations, a lecture illustrated so well that it was quite impossible for interest to lag for as much as a moment, during the entire evening.

Dr. Jones briefly outlined the entire scale of vibrations, from the longer sound, radio, and heat waves to the shortest of all waves known, Millikan rays. Vibrations in the common media, gas, liquid, and solid, supply us with the stimuli for the sensation termed sound, providing that the range of frequency, or the number of vibrations per second lies within certain limits. The upper limit of audibility varies with the individual from twenty to forty thousand vibrations per second. Songs of insects there may be, all about us, yet never heard by human ear, because of the high frequency. The cricket has a little song all its own, not that chirping sound, resulting from friction of the fore wings, familiar to us all, but one of a vibration rate so high that our gross sense of hearing cannot respond. By a delicate means of recording vibrations, this song may be engraved on a common phonograph record, the speed of the machine reduced until the vibration rate comes within the audibility range of the human ear. Then may be heard for the first time this old, old song of the lowly cricket.

Why may a bat, with its eyes sealed, fly for hours in a room wherein are strung many wires, without once colliding with a wire in the course of its flight? The cry of the bat is a high frequency vibration emitted which causes sympathetic vibrations to be set up in the wires. The bat's sensitive wings act as detectors for these wire vibrations, and consequently collision is avoided.

Strange and weird indeed were the sounds which might have been heard in Science Hall soon after the Jones lecture. Mr. Stalter tortured little flames, forcing them to sing a soul-racking song. A flame may be heard by means of a resonator in the form of a hollow cylinder jacketing the fiery musician. If this jacket is of glass, one is enabled to see the violence of the vibration, by watching the flame itself. It may be extinguished by proper orientation, and seems to be literally torn away from the nozzle supplying the combustible gas. Dr. Jones however had a metal pipe instead of one transparent, telling us he had just broken his glass one. Maurice Yoder tells of hearing the same lecture some years ago. The lecturer then had this same metal pipe, having just broken his glass one. Since scientists love the truth passionately, we must conclude that Mr. Yoder is surely mistaken.

Attempts by our girl scientists at repetition of another Jones experiment have thus far failed, due to a lack of sufficient hydrogen. Dr. Jones very ably demonstrated the rise in pitch of the human voice, when the lungs are filled with such a light gas as hydrogen. It would be interesting to speculate as to the nature of the

sounds emitted were one to touch a match to the experimenter's mouth, during one of these hydrogen experiments. A novel means of gas execution of criminals, may be one of the future contributions of science.

Vibrations in the ether of space are vibrations of a much different nature from those discussed thus far. Sound vibrations will not traverse a vacuum, while ether waves do. It is sometimes pointed out that instructors are greatly in error, in accusing students of allowing a lecture to go in at one ear and out at the other. While a sound wave in air travels not much more than one thousand feet per second, ether vibrations travel at the rate of one hundred eighty-six thousand miles per second, or seven and one-half times around the earth in one second. Furthermore all ether waves travel at this rate, whether they be the long radio waves, the much shorter light waves, or the shortest of all, the Millikan rays.

Light is an ether vibration with the length of the wave, falling somewhere in the range of 0.000068 centimeters, or the wave length of red light, to 0.000040 centimeters, or the wave length of violet light. Wave lengths longer than those producing red light may be heat or radio waves but have no effect on our sense of sight. Beyond the visible violet may be found ever shortening ether waves. Ultra violet rays there are, coming from the sun, but shut out by common window glass. These vibrations are very beneficial to living things in general, but very quickly spoil a fair complexion. Just as with the ear and sound, a limited range of vibration frequency causes our sensation of sight. Shorter yet are the X-Rays, so valuable in surgery and scientific research.

Shortest of all known rays are the cosmic rays recently discovered by Millikan, and called Millikan rays. The source of these high frequency rays is a matter of conjecture. They come from somewhere without our world. Dr. Jones tells us that recently it has been demonstrated that thought is a vibration, and that a certain Frenchman claims to have measured the frequency of thought waves. And strange to say the frequency proves to be the same as the frequency of the Millikan rays, which beam down upon us incessantly from other worlds. Granting that this is true, we might ask Millikan to prove that his cosmic rays are anything more than thought vibrations of his own. No doubt he was thinking quite energetically while making his observations leading to the announcement of his discovery.

A discussion of this lecture would not be complete without reference to the high-frequency, high voltage current demonstrated to the audience. By greatly increasing the frequency and the voltage of our 110 volt source, Dr. Jones showed that such a current does no harm to the human body, although the voltage may be somewhere between a half million and a million volts. But it is doubtful whether his explanation is strictly true, since it isn't a case altogether analogous to our auditory and optic callosity. For it is very doubtful whether this current even enters the human body; it probably merely skims over it. A current of one-quarter ampere passed through the heart is sufficient to cause death. This experiment was striking in that a high frequency vibration was brought down to a vibration practically visible, but not quite audible.

Dr. Jones closed with an apotheosis of the sciences, quite popular today. With a great reverence he would have us behold God through the eyes of science, as he pictured it. If not Pantheism what could one call his identification of the finite and infinite?

MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

H. S. Bender

The first meeting of the Mennonite Historical Society of Goshen College for the present school year will be held on the evening of Tuesday, December 7th, at 7:30 P. M. in Assembly Hall. At that time Dr. Elmer E. S. Johnson, Ph. D., Professor of Church History at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut, will address the Society on the theme, "The Coming of the Mennonites to America". Dr. Johnson is a Schwenkfelder who has been closely associated with Mennonites and has been for years engaged in historical research. He succeeded Dr. Hartranft in the preparation of the Monumental edition of Caspar Schwenkfeld's works which is now being published and which is financed by the Schwenkfelder Church. The edition is known as Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum. Dr. Johnson is also curator of the excellent library at Pennsburg which was formerly in the possession of Governor Pennypacker.

At least four other programs have been arranged for the remainder of the year, all of high grade. Definite announcement will be made later. The constitution was amended at the last meeting of the previous school year so as to require only four regular meetings during the year.

The Society is ready to begin its annual membership drive. The goal for this year will be set at a total of 100 members. Since the present membership exceeds 60, it ought not to be difficult to attain this goal. There are large opportunities ahead of the Society in the way of building up the Library of Mennonitica now in its possession, of furthering research, and of furnishing programs in Mennonite History to the College community.

During the summer and fall months a large number of old and to some extent rare Mennonite books were donated to the library. Most of the titles were acquired by Professor Bender, the President of the Society, during the summer months. Appreciation is herewith expressed to the generous givers.

D. B. Swartzendruber, of Kalona, Iowa, gave the following from the library of the late Frederick Swartzendruber:

CHRISTLICHE GLAUBENSBEKENNTNISS, ETC. Amsterdam, 1664. pp. 148. (First German translation of the Dortrecht Confession to which are appended prayers, hymns, etc.)

ABRED DER DIENER UND AELTESTER AUS VIELEN ORTEN IN VERSAMMLUNG ZU STRASSBURG im Jahr 1568, u. s. w. (Manuscript copy in four pages dated 1878.)

From J. F. Funk the following were acquired by exchange:

EIN FUNDAMENT UND KLARE ANWEISUNG (Menno Simons). Pennsylvania, 1794. (First American Edition).

DIE GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE LIEDERSAMMLUNG. Berlin, Canada, 1836. (First edition).

From Blanche Ropp:

PARADIES GAERTLEIN. Johann Arndt. Franckfurt, 1744. (Other titles also).

Other titles acquired from friends in Markham, Ontario, from Lena Stalter, Gridley, Illinois, and friends at Sterling, Illinois, including Mrs. S. R. Good, and John Kreider, will be listed in the next issue.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27, Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29, Dula Roth, '29, Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29, Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 DECEMBER 1926 NUMBER 3

EDITORIAL

THE UNOFFICIAL SANHEDRIN

Occasionally one hears the remark that no one should allow study to interfere with his college education. This is merely another way of stating that activities outside of the classroom may be quite as profitable as properly outlined courses. However, it seems that there is one extra-curricular activity which has not received the recognition that it deserves. No scholastic credit is given to the student who faithfully engages in this activity, nor does his picture appear in "The Maple Leaf", while some few even view the activity with something akin to mild amusement or again with alarm. The activity meant is the informal men's discussion or debate which may take place anywhere at any time.

A careful study of the manner in which such a group forms and conducts itself would repay any organization desiring to be original, natural, and unshackled by tradition. Perhaps two men on leaving the dining hall begin discussing some subject upon which opinions may reasonably differ. Other students smell the smoke of controversy, and listen, and then join in. A widening circle forms and soon the dust of long-unaired opinions arises. Again, after a basket ball game, or a lecture, or a long chorus rehearsal, six or eight men will congregate in one of the rooms, perch in various comfortable and uncomfortable positions on the furniture and talk away. A meeting may last half an hour or half a night. There is no chairman, no order of business, nor any of the other machinery which usually hampers the movements of deliberative assemblies. Merit or the semblance thereof is the only thing which entitles a man to speak.

A meeting never breaks up on account of a dearth of subjects. Einstein's theory, football coaching, and the basis of faith are impartially discussed in the

same meeting. Local topics such as the weather or the probable outcome of the next basket ball game come in for their share of attention. Some rather delicate subjects are occasionally broached. Whether women are more malicious than men is perhaps an example. Or again the reasons for majoring in history, in biology, or in mathematics may be reviewed. Personal views on religion, what constitutes hypocrisy, or problems of the College are always in order.

Nowhere else can a better knowledge of men and ideas be acquired. After hearing a friend express his views on a great variety of subjects through his college days you learn to appreciate his point of view and why he believes as he does. Just as a person comes into sympathetic contact with the rights and opinions of others does he learn to respect them. Also the wealth of worth-while ideas and ideals expressed cannot but stimulate thought. So let us accord a little more recognition to the men's informal discussion group. —H.

RELIGIOUS

A number of our ministers visited the College during the past month. Bro. Henry Bechtel, from near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conducted chapel November 5. Bro. N. E. Miller, of Springs, Pennsylvania, performed a similar service the morning of November 16.

Bro. J. D. Mininger, who was conducting revival meetings at Topeka recently, spent the day November 11, at the College. He gave some very helpful remarks at chapel, and at our four o'clock devotional he brought out the three factors in the conversion of an individual: (1.) The Holy Spirit; (2.) The Word; and (3.) The Messenger. He showed from several Bible instances that these three forces are always present.

Bro. I. W. Royer gave a helpful talk in Christian Workers' Band, October 30, on the subject, "The Secret of the Incoming Fullness and Constant Manifestation of the Holy Spirit".

Irvin Burkhart conducted revival meetings at Hesston College, November 5-14. Four confessions were the visible results.

The Thanksgiving message was brought to us in an appropriate way at our Y. P. M. preceding the annual holiday. The subjects considered were: "Blessings That Have Come to Us", "Ways of Expressing Our Gratitude", and "Showing Our Blessings".

The annual "Sisters All" for the student girls and the resident women and girls was held Friday evening, November 12. About 100 gathered in the reading room where we listened to an interesting missionary program and had a delightful social time together. Some of the features of the program were a talk on home missions, a missionary reading, the report of the delegate to the Winona School of Missions, and special music. Some impressive facts were given showing the need for more mission work in our United States, in Indiana, in Elkhart County, and here in Goshen. Very graphically we were shown how small a percentage of the average dollar goes to support church or missionary work.

"A DEPOSIT"

"'O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust', or better yet," says Christian Richards, our late French visitor, "'O Timothy, keep that which is deposited to thy trust'." This is a French rendition for the first part of I Tim. 6:20. Bro. Richards, who is a native of France, is in America finishing his work in theology and on the evening of October 31 he spoke to both the volunteers and to a well-filled assembly room on the need of sending the Gospel to France. The following morning he conducted chapel, and spoke on the need of keeping that which has been entrusted, or as he put it, deposited with us — the Word of God. For instance, he said, "Suppose you had a good watch and deposited it with a friend of yours for safe keeping, and went away, and in your absence he got the watch, looked at it, and decided that he wished it different. Suppose he would remove first the second hand, then one or both of the other hands; and, when you got back he would hand you your watch explaining that it did not suit him therefore he had altered it a bit. Would you like to have your watch treated in this manner? Or, for instance, suppose you should take a number of bills to the bank, which were not new, or were at least a bit worn and soiled, and deposit them with your friend, the banker, and while you were absent he would get these bills and look them over, and see that they are shabby, so he would make new ones for you, destroying the old ones. When you would call for your money, he would say, 'See, friend, your bills were old, so I took the liberty to make you some new ones according to my own liking. They are stamped almost like the old ones, except in a few minor places.' Now those bills would not be worth carrying home, for they are worthless as they do not bear the exact stamp of the Government of the United States."

The thing we call Modernism has taken liberty to alter and change the *deposit* that has been entrusted to the Church. According to Brother Richards' description, modern liberalism has the face of a lamb, the jaws of a wolf, the wings of an angel, and the tail of a fox. This movement has taken the liberty of interpreting and reading into the Scriptures anything its exponents desire. This would be fair enough if the Scriptures were not authentic, authoritative, and true. But considering the Bible as what it represents itself to be, where will these would-be modernists appear? "For if the righteous scarcely be saved where will the sinner and the ungodly appear?"

"O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust." Let us hold in faith our deposit! May we witness to its truth and power! May its influence extend to many because we have guarded it faithfully.

* * * *

Personal Work has been the general theme of our Christian Workers' Band meetings during the past month. At one of our meetings the place of Personal Work was considered, as well as the need, possibility, preparation, and proper mode of procedure. Another evening the thought centered about the various types of inquirers and the necessary methods of approaching them. At a third meeting we discussed the ways we might interest different classes of people, such as the industrial class, slum people, the street loafer, and those in jail. Through the talks and general discussion we saw the possibilities of living and witnessing for Christ in our individual lives to all we meet.

CAMPUS OPINION

The new department "Campus Opinion" was introduced in the October issue. The comments received from all sources are so favorable that the department will be continued. The Editors welcome suggestions as to profitable subjects for discussion in future issues and will gladly give space to worth while comments on material appearing in any issue. The month's question follows:

"New students of the right kind bring with them a fresh viewpoint which is bound to be wholesome. Those students who have been connected with the College for several years take things for granted which may bewilder the newcomer. There may be something wrong with our system which we fail to see simply because we are too close to it. In short, we may be encountering the old question of being in a rut without knowing it. On the other hand, we may have virtues of which we are not aware. How probable this latter state of affairs is would be a bit difficult to say.

"Some specific questions which might well be asked are: What were your first impressions of Goshen College? Are the students democratic or is there a tendency for cliques to form? Is the new student immediately made to feel at home? Does a spirit of open-mindedness toward new ideas prevail on the campus? Are the lessons assigned by the Professors long enough? Do we have too many bands, councils, meetings, societies, and associations? Are the standards of scholarship held high enough? Standards of social conduct? Is there too much of a sameness in our religious meetings? How could the present mode of dormitory government be improved? What one thing especially impresses you about Goshen College?

"Write at least 150 words on any one of the above questions or on any other question of like nature. Be very specific in what you have to say and sign your name."

Is a new student at Goshen immediately made to feel at home? From my own experience I would say, "Yes."

In September when I came here I was greeted whole-heartedly by the girls at Kulp Hall. I found no offensive class spirit, but the welcome came as sincerely from the College girls as from the Academy students. I came to Goshen assuring myself that I would be homesick in less than a week. I have been here now seven weeks, but thanks to the thoughtfulness of those about me, I have escaped home-sickness entirely.

In the classroom I was at first somewhat bewildered, ,so different were the methods from those with which I was familiar. But I was unconsciously led into the spirit of the classroom by the watchfulness and kind suggestions of instructors and classmates. Also I found that student activities were open to all who would be concerned in the welfare of the College. —Mary Musselman.

When the new student enters Goshen College, the hearty welcome he receives makes him feel at home immediately, and assures him that the upper classmen have an interest in his welfare. He at once appreciates their friendly attitude and their earnest endeavor to make him feel welcome. They assist him in making his general arrangements, and in getting started. When he arrives he is met at the depot and is taken to his room, or, if he does not have a room engaged, is assisted in finding a suitable rooming place. The Get-Acquainted Social serves the purpose of getting him acquainted with both the faculty and student body. It is here he learns who the students are, where they are from, and what they are interested in. We as new students appreciate this friendly attitude and kindly interest of the old students as we enter Goshen College. —Forrest Kanagy.

From a non-Christian institution to a Christian; from a large school to a small; from large classes to small; from a school where some of the instructors are atheists to classrooms dominated with spirituality; from a school with a dance once a week to a school with religious meetings instead; from a school with assemblies twice a week where only announcements are made to one with chapel services each day. Such were some of the changes of environment I encountered upon entering Goshen College after spending some time in one of our State Teacher's Colleges.

The greatest changes hinged on the moral and religious side of life. Wherever these are lacking we have no right to expect the existence of society of the highest type. The unrest in the world today hinges on this question. Goshen College can, then, best serve her purpose by creating an environment that will send out Christian men and women. —Jay H. Eberly.

I was made to feel very much at home when I first came to Goshen College, at the beginning of the present school year. I was acquainted with a number of the students and faculty members, but the other faculty members and students who had been here before treated me very kindly and did all they could to make the new students feel at home. One evening, a few days after school had opened the men had a social at College Point on the river, for the purpose of getting acquainted with each other and to make the new students feel more at home. A few days later this was followed by a get-acquainted social held in the reading room of the College. Since then the professors have been keeping us quite busy. There are, besides studying, plenty of good, wholesome, extra-curricular activities which provide valuable training and enjoyment to the students. However, with all these things about us some of us were made to wish for home because of the absence of heat, but this desire has been thawed out of us and we feel very much at home. —Clifford Fisher.

One of the first things which impressed me on entering College was the democratic spirit which prevailed throughout. There seemed to be no class distinction. All were on the same plane and the new student was made to feel at home immediately. In many colleges the class distinction prevails to such an extent that lower classmen are made to feel very uncomfortable. I cannot say this of Goshen College. There is no tendency for cliques to form and the students are very sociable, observing the Golden Rule.

Not only have I been impressed with this fact, but other students and visitors have expressed themselves in the same manner. —Ruth Miller.

One of the first things about Goshen College that impressed me was the friendly spirit that prevailed. It seemed that each student was here for a purpose and meant "business", but at the same time was not too wrapped up in his own affairs to be interested in others.

There are exceptions to all rules but it seemed that most of the girls in the dormitory tried to become acquainted with the new girls and make them feel at home.

I like the spirit between the literary societies. In some colleges, organizations of this kind tend to form cliques and the members of different societies do not associate with each other. Here each member is loyal to his society but at the same time there is a friendly spirit between the societies. —Verna Schertz.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

AURORA

As some one has said, when things happen they happen all at once, and things certainly have been happening in our last three meetings. The seemingly trifling incident of two missing pumpkin pies had been converted into a heinous crime by the agitation of the poor Seniors, from whom the pies were taken, and suspicion had been fastened on two innocent looking Juniors, the President and Vice-President of our society. Public sentiment and the outraged feelings of the Seniors demanded a trial to find the guilty ones.

After much incriminating evidence had been introduced before the grand jury on November 8. by W. T. Stalter, the prosecuting attorney for the Seniors, and after many affirmations of innocence from the accused, Ezra Camp and Samuel Yoder, the judge, Ralph Fisher, turned the case over to the circuit court, the trial to be held on November 15.

The defendants retained Delmar Hershberger as defense counsel. In due time the trial was begun before the members of all the other societies. The jurors were Auroras as well as the judge, attorneys, and clerks. For the Auroras were determined either to remove all suspicions of guilt from two of the most prominent members or to find them guilty and see that due retribution was handed down.

Due perhaps to efficient handling of the case by W. T. Stalter or to that letter written by Samuel Yoder to a friend which admitted participation in the removal of the pies, and which was procured by our able detective, Jonathan Yoder, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge was lenient since it was a first offense and a trifling punishment was inflicted to be carried out at the next meeting. on November 22.

Of course. after a week, sentiment had somewhat abated and it was thought that the matter had blown over. But after a very staid and quiet discussion on the philosophy, religion. literature, and art of the ancient Greeks, the unexpected happened. After the business meeting was over and we were just about to adjourn, someone said. "Why wasn't the sentence pronounced on Sam and Ezra carried out today?" Certainly so few words had never affected our society before as they did

on that day. Interest was revived in a moment. A motion was introduced which if passed would mean that Mr. Camp and Mr. Yoder furnish two pies to the Aurora society as a punishment for their attempt to escape justice. Then the filibustering began. Congress in all its wildest sessions has probably never seen such mixture of frenzied arguments, demands, amendments, and privileged motions. By a few apparently harmless words the calm Auroras were changed into a group of excited legislators attempting to pass a bill over the filibustering of four of their fellow members. The taking of minutes was forgotten. Soon we were snowed under in a fury of amendments,, motions to adjourn, points of order, points of privilege, and frantic cries of "Question! Question!" This exciting session lasted for almost an hour and perhaps would have continued much longer because most of us were determined to stay in the hall until the motion that Ezra and Sam should bring to the next meeting two pies for the society as a penalty for attempting to thwart justice, should be passed.

Only after Delmar Hershberger and Samuel Yoder were voted out of the meeting, as a point of privilege, were we able to bring the meeting to a close. Hershberger, our attorney, proved himself very adept in the art of filibustering and his efforts combined with those of Sam Yoder's had brought the meeting almost to a deadlock. After these two were removed and Tilman Erb was elected president pro tempore in place of our President, E. J. Camp, was the desired motion passed. Upon this the meeting came to a sudden ending and we all went to our waiting suppers. I am sure the Auroras will never forget the time we had on November 22, 1926.

ADELPHIAN

The Underworld was explored on November 1. Our competent Adelphian guides pointed out the dangers along the way and made us think concerning the future of our country. The first place that we visited was the bottom of the sea. Our guide, Chauncey Smucker, showed us the many-colored corals found there. Titus Books took us through the Panama Canal and explained its operation and usefulness. Our next guide, Forrest Kanagy, showed us our present fishing industry. L. J. Martin then took us to the earth's crust and pointed out the great waste that occurs in the mining, marketing, and use of our coal. We surely appreciated this underground trip.

The next Monday evening we recalled our public school days. Earl Byler spoke of the many happy games they used to play at school. Merrill Ivens in his humorous way told us of the old school pranks played upon the teacher. Jay Eberly gave us some of his experiences as a school "dad". Our present school system was then ably discussed by Joe Buzzard. Our program concluded with some school songs led by Elvin Snyder.

The next week, November 15, we accepted the invitation of the Auroras to the "Senior Pumpkin-Pie Trial" which we all enjoyed.

The week following the Vesperians challenged us to a spelling match, but after a long and hard struggle neither side could claim the victory. Quintus Leatherman spelled the longest for the Adelphians, and Mary Royer held her own for the Vesperians. In the first match both failed in spelling "ecstacy". In the second

match, both failed in spelling the word "pygmy". We were glad for this review of spelling and wish to thank the Vesperians for the initiative taken in giving us such an interesting match.

"Off to Honolulu" with the Vesperians. What a delightful trip! Read about it in the Vesperian notes.

VESPERIAN

The Vesperian programs this month have been quite different and unusual. On November 1, from 5:00 until 8:00 P. M., the Vesperians entertained their new members. A short program was given after which the new members were initiated into the society. The rest of the time was spent in a social way and suitable refreshments brought the evening's festivities to a close.

During the week before November 8, every Vesperian was wondering what kind of a program we were going to have and who was to take part in the program, as the only announcement that the program committee would make was that it would be a "Surprise Program". The program consisted of an impromptu speech, debate, and a spelling contest.

On November 15, the Vesperians accepted the invitation of the Auroras to attend their trial entitled, "Who Stole That Pie?" We appreciated this invitation very much and have come to the conclusion that the Auroras are very capable entertainers.

Friday evening, November 19, the Vesperians and Adelphians gave a public program. The theme of the program was Hawaii. The Adelphian Chorus sang several appropriate selections; Catherine Martin read to us of the "Rainbow Land"; and "The Annexation and Government of Hawaii" was discussed by Milton Smith. We learned of the customs of Hawaii through a talk given by C. Ruth Yoder. As a fitting climax to the program Elvin Snyder gave an illustrated lecture showing us some beautiful Hawaiian scenes. During this lecture faint Hawaiian music could be heard in the distance.

Hawaii was so well portrayed that by the end of the program everyone was planning a trip to that far off "rainbow land".

The Vesperians challenged the Adelphians to a spelling contest and on November 22 both societies met in the Chapel Hall for the purpose of disclosing their ability to spell. Beulah Smith pronounced the words and the contest resulted in a tie, showing that the spelling ability of the two societies is well matched.

AVONS

The Avons were pleased to have as their guests on November 8 the wives of the faculty members. The program was arranged with their particular interests in view. Alma Zehr gave hints on the value of artistic arrangements in the home. She suggested that even children are more contented and comfortable in a well arranged room where the color scheme has been carefully studied. She quoted from authorities who tell us that many homes have been failures because too little thought has been given to the arrangement of comfortable and artistic rooms.

Wilma Welty discussed the educated woman and her place in society. She emphasized the fact that many educated women remain unmarried not because they

are unwilling to make sacrifices and bear the responsibility of a home, but because they prefer no home to one that falls short of their ideals.

The program included three musical numbers, a vocal solo by Beulah Smith, a piano solo by Arline Eigsti, and a quartet arranged by Lulu Smith. Some of our guests were old Avons who told us some of the earlier activities of our society. Light refreshments were served by the social committee.

The program for November 22 took up the different professions that women may enter. Lucille King spoke of the opportunities of a nurse. A Christian nurse, she insisted, has a great opportunity for doing good. The city wage earner with her advantages and disadvantages was brought to us by La Verne Sommers. Mabel Wyse told us of the opportunities of the woman on the farm. Dula Roth spoke of the teacher and her opportunities. The musical numbers of this program were a solo by Dora Shantz and our Avon song.

HOMERIAN

On November 8, Willard Smith, an Adelphian, conducted a parliamentary law drill which was very much appreciated by all members of the society. In order to gain as much practical experience as possible the society decided to re-elect officers every six weeks.

An invitation to attend the Aurora program on November 15 was accepted and the fact that everyone was intensely interested for nearly two hours proves the popularity and success of the trial which the Auroras staged on that date.

On November 22, reorganization took place with the following officers elected for the next six weeks:

President, Paul Slabaugh; vice president, Eliza Brenneman; secretary, Mary Musselman; treasurer, Sharon Brunk; critic, Elizabeth Graber; ushers, Mark Roth and Mildred Weldy.

According to the constitution the secretary holds office for the entire semester.

An interesting feature given at the program on November 22, was a trip around the world by five boys in a Ford aeroplane. One of the fliers produced bark which he claimed to have taken off the South Pole. Other proofs of the trip were idols from India and real diamonds from Africa. The two fliers who touched the Poles were very considerate to Mother Nature and did her the favor of greasing the axis upon which the earth revolves.

We wish to extend our appreciation to Miss Landis of the faculty, who has offered us some timely and helpful suggestions.

* * * * * *

"UNTIL SHILOH COME"

Shiloh is one of "the glorious names of the Messiah, denoting him to be the only procurer of our happiness, and our only peace-maker with God". Thanks be to God the Father, SHILOH has come. He has appeared to put away sin in these later times, and in Him we triumph. But sometime He will appear the second time, not as Shiloh, but as "Judge of all the earth"; then the righteous shall shine forth as the noon-day and shall join in that wonderful chorus singing "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Y

ALUMNI

J. E. Hartzler, '10, President of Witmarsum Theological Seminary, visited in Goshen, Indiana, November 20.

Alice G. Treuschel, '16, is Director of Religious Education in the Goshen City Schools.

Wilbur Miller, '22, is teaching at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Dr. S. T. Miller, '03, recently returned to his home in Elkhart after spending six weeks on a hunting trip in Montana. The president of our Alumni Association may have some new experiences to relate at the June meeting.

W. B. Weaver, '14, has resumed the editorship of the Christian Evangel.

A. J. Steiner, '00, led the chapel services at Goshen College on November 24.

Anna Yoder, '12, is giving week-day Religious Instruction in the Goshen City Schools and in the Jackson Township Schools.

Florence Bender, '22, is teaching sewing in the Elkhart Junior High School.

Daniel Gerig, ex-student, has an office position with the Good Year Rubber Company in Indianapolis, Indiana. He graduated from Wooster University last spring.

Erma Schertz, ex-student, who is teaching in a rural school near Metamora, Illinois, spent Thanksgiving vacation with her sister, Luella, at the College.

Violet Bender, ex-student, is principal of the American Unity School connected with the American University in Beirut, Syria.

O. B. Gerig, '17, attended the Peace Conference in Europe this summer. He was present at the League of Nations session when Germany was admitted to the League. Mr. Gerig is working with the Friends to further the cause of peace among nations.

Raymond J. Schertz, '22, principal of the High School in Metamora, Illinois, and Mrs. L. C. Schertz, Academy '05, attended chapel services on November 26.

CHRISTMAS BELLS

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet the words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

I thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along the unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong, and mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men."

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead, nor doth he sleep!
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime, a chant sublime,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

—H. W. Longfellow.

College News

Lois Lapp, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Elkhart Hospital, returned to the College, November 20.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Yoder and Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Smucker, and daughter Esther, spent October 31 visiting with relatives and friends on the campus.

President Yoder spent November 5 to 15 in Michigan, in the interest of the College. During his trip he visited White Cloud, Brutus, Chief, Fairview, Berne, Midland, Imlay City, Ashley, and Elmdale.

The visit of Ellen Ports, of Bluffton, Ohio, and Miriam Jarvis, Elizabeth Burkholder, and David Burkholder, on November 6, was a pleasant surprise for the eastern Ohio students.

Because we had just one day of vacation at Thanksgiving this year, non-resident students could not spend the day at their homes. The greater part of the student body were guests in the homes of Goshen and vicinity.

Bro. and Mrs. I. W. Royer, and daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth, of Orrville, Ohio, visited Mary Royer, at the College, October 27-29.

President Yoder attended a Sunday School meeting at Central Church, Elida, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, November 21, and spoke at Lima, Ohio, in the evening.

The Executive, Finance, and Local Boards of the College met in the Administration building, November 23 and 24. Out-of-town members attending were: Aaron Loucks, of Scottdale, Penna.; H. R. Schertz, of Metamora, Illinois; A. J. Steiner, of Columbiana, Ohio; Orie Miller, of Akron, Penna.; and S. M. Kanagy, of Chicago, Illinois.

The annual Sisters All meeting was held Friday evening, November 12.

Ada and Lois Lapp, of the College, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ebersole, Helen Lapp, Titus Lapp, and Amos Lapp, November 21.

The Freshmen and Seniors enjoyed their Hallowe'en socials in Science Hall on October 29. On the same evening, Esther Leininger entertained the Sophomores at her home in Elkhart.

The Men's Dormitory Association held a social for all the men of the College, Friday evening, November 12.

The Aurora and Avon literary societies presented a literary program in Nappanee, Indiana, November 24, and repeated the program for the Clinton Frame literary society at the home of Jesse Smucker, November 26.

On November 22, Lena Smucker, a student at the College last year, visited friends on the campus.

Grace Brunk, Orvan Brunk, Sharon Brunk, Esther Brunk, and Lester Wenger were in Elida, Ohio, November 22 to 24, attending the funeral of their grandmother.

Bro. S. E. Allgyer, of West Liberty Ohio, was a College visitor, November 22.

The photographing work for the Maple Leaf has been completed by the Schnabel Studio, of Goshen.

Rev. Wm. M. Smith of the Union Bible Seminary of Westfield, Indiana, an institution of the Friends, conducted chapel exercises, November 12.

Monroe Miller, of near Goshen, entertained Charles Fricke and Quintus Leatherman, Sunday, November 21.

Mrs. L. J. Miller, of Wellman, Iowa, spent Thanksgiving at the College, visiting her sons, Professor Glen and Wallace Miller.

Bro. A. J. Steiner, of Columbiana, Ohio, visited the College November 24, conducting chapel exercises in the morning.

Mary Royer, Mary Musselman, Arline Yoder, Lucille King, Fyrne Miller, Ruth Miller, and Pearl Detweiler, and Chauncey Smucker and Leroy Hostetler spent Sunday, November 14, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Yoder, of Topeka, Indiana.

The student body held an agitation meeting after chapel exercises, November 2, to arouse interest in the lecture course. Addresses were given by William Swartzendruber, Orvan Brunk, Elizabeth Gish, Elizabeth Graber, Nellie Zook, and Charles Fricke. Professor S. W. Witmer presided.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray G. Schertz, Erma Schertz, and Mrs. L. C. Schertz, of Metamora, Illinois, spent Thanksgiving visiting friends at the College.

Myrle Miller, Sophia Miller, Ivan Miller, Ward Kreider, Mary E. Yoder, Esther Yoder, and Elsie Yoder, of Wayne County, Ohio, spent Thanksgiving visiting at the College.

Dean Oyer spoke at a Sunday school meeting at the Nappanee, Indiana, Mennonite church, Sunday afternoon and evening, November 21.

A college male quartet, composed of Professor B. F. Hartzler, Willard Smith, Tilman Smith, and Tillman Erb, sang at the First Baptist church of Goshen, November 12. Rev. Ellis, pastor of the congregation, is a student at the College.

Second and third floors of Kulp Hall have been decorated with directions for finding the fire escape.

Earl Byler, Forrest Kanagy, and Arline Yoder, College students from West Liberty, Ohio, were glad to entertain their mothers, November 21. With them were Katie Smucker and Nelson Kanagy.

Bro. Henry Bechtel, of Chester County, Penna., accompanied by Bros. D. J. Johns and Ira Johns, of near Goshen, visited the College, November 5, conducting chapel services.

President Yoder, Tillman Erb, and Maurice Yoder attended a Sunday School meeting at Elmdale, Michigan, on Thanksgiving. President Yoder addressed the meeting in the evening.

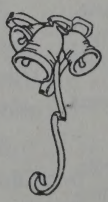
The West Liberty, Ohio, students were hosts and hostesses,, on Thanksgiving, to Mary Yoder, Dorcas Yoder, Dorothy Detweiler, Seba Yoder, and Arthur Detweiler, of West Liberty.

President Yoder preached at the Yellow Creek Mennonite church, November 7.

Marjory Hay, of Marion, Indiana, was a College visitor over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gingerich and daughter, Alta, of Kalona, Iowa, spent November 23-30 with their son, Melvin Gingerich, graduate of last year's College Senior class, who is now teaching school near Goshen.

On November 24, Jonathan Yoder treated his table with a rabbit, which he had caught on the campus the day before.



ATHLETICS

The chief athletic interest at Goshen College is now centered on the King of indoor sports — basket ball. The games played thus far have been remarkably interesting, in fact more than interesting, positively thrilling. The interest has been due to the closeness of the score and the fact that the supposed "under-dog" won in several cases.

The first of the class games was played November 13, between the Freshman and Sophomore teams, and proved to be a great event in the lives of the heretofore humble Freshmen, because they won, 19-18. Three points was the greatest difference in score at any time during the game. The Sophomores got more shots at the basket but the Freshmen were more accurate. In fact most of the Freshman shots were of the spectacular nature. Clifford Fisher, the lanky center for the Freshmen, was responsible for three field goals from near the center of the floor and threw a free throw for good measure. Byler, captain and right forward for the Freshmen, made some excellent shots from the corner of the floor, and in the closing minutes of play, Holly Miller, left forward for the Freshmen, sunk a field goal from the center of the floor which proved to be the deciding factor in the game. Myers and Roupp did some nice work for the Sophomores, but after working the ball through the Freshman defense in excellent style, often missed the close-up shots.

The next public game played was between the Juniors and Seniors. The game started off in fine style and at the end of the half the score was 13-11 in favor of the Juniors. Both teams were doing excellent passing and fair shooting. In the second half the Seniors kept up their good work, but the Juniors fell flat in defense and offense, missing several easy shots and allowing the Seniors to slip four "sleepers" through the net. Captain Miller did excellent shooting for the Seniors, and Fricke was able to cage four field goals. The final score was 15-23, with the Seniors holding the long end of the score.

The best game played thus far was a game played November 20 when the Sophomores and Academy clashed. The game was always close and the five point lead enjoyed by the Sophomores at the end of the game, was about as far as they ever were apart. The Academy defense was a bit erratic and at different stages collapsed long enough to allow the Sophomores to gain a fair lead. This was the case during the closing minutes of play. Roupp and Myers played good offensive ball for the Sophomores and M. Schertz played a good game at center. The good playing of S. Brunk stood out for the Academy. Sharon made a number of good shots and played an aggressive floor game. Leichty, left guard for the Academy, played a good guarding game, especially in breaking up passes. The final score was 16-21 in favor of the Sophomores.

On November 23, the Academy and Freshman teams met. The Academy team out-played the Freshman team in every department of the game and won by the one sided score of 22-10. C. Fisher made nine points for the Freshmen and the two Brunk boys played an excellent type of ball for the Academy.

The women's teams have not as yet played a public game, but they promise to do so in the near future. They, however, have played some private games and judging from the 3-2 and 2-0 scores must have had some real shooting matches.

The gymnasium improvement investigations have borne some fruit. It has been decided to line the gymnasium with wood to the bottom level of the windows, and to line the rest of the space to the square with plaster board. The gable ends will be lined completely.

This lining will make it much easier to heat the building. One or two additional stoves will be installed and it is thought that the gymnasium can be kept at a comfortable temperature.

Plans for shower bath facilities are not yet complete. The basement floors of Science Hall and Administration Building are under consideration as places for locating showers.

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR
at
POPULAR PRICES
Serve Yourself Shoe Store
Opposite Jefferson Theater

Dr. E. A. Carpenter
"THE COLLEGE DENTIST"
Thirteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Yellow Cab Co.
24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service
Phone 119

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Prompt Ambulance Service

NEW CITY DRUG STORE
E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Smith-Clark Company
Home Outfitters
Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperies

Drs. Eby & Eby
H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

CHRISTMAS GOODS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS—FAIR PRICES

Rayon Striped Dress Shirts

For men who insist on style, quality and perfect fit. Collar attached styles especially patterned for young men ---------- **1.98**

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORES

Headquarters for

Gift Christmas Slippers

NOBLE'S

Hosiery Too

131 South Main St. **Phone 193**

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment
Phone — Office 1 on 107
Residence 2 on 107
Jefferson Theater Building

Rent a New Ford

You Drive it

CHRIS YODER GARAGE

Telephone 440 or R1356

202 W. Lincoln Ave. Goshen, Ind.

Send it to a Master

Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.

Phone 463

125 E. Lincoln

Newell's

Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind.

VARIETY? Yes Sir

EVERY GOOD SUIT AND OVERCOAT STYLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON IS HERE AND OF COURSE HATS, SHOES NECKWEAR AND SHIRTS TOO. PLENTY OF PRICE VARIETIES WITH EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES AT

$24.50, $29.50 and $34.50

FOR SUITS AND OVERCOATS, COME IN—

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

You Pay Less Here — You Pay Less Here

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Florsheim Shoes

Hungry Again?

We'll Fill You Up!

Try Ma's Cooking

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G. Bretz

OPTICIAN
OPTOMETRIST
GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

Ice Cream and Home Made Candy
and
Light Lunches

Cor. Clinton & Main
Nick Paflas, Prop.

Patronize Our Advertisers

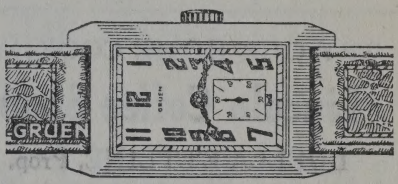
Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

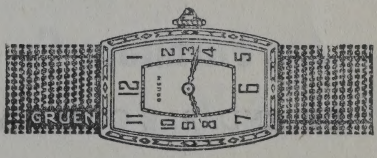
1401 South Main Street



GRUEN WATCHES

KRUG & CROWELL

Leading Jewelers



M. E. Overholt

For KODAK Service

We take Amateur Photos at Amateur Prices.
Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring
Picture Framing
107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Harness and Robes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Hand Bags, and Small Leather Goods

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

109½ E. Lncoln Ave.

Atz Furniture Co.

DEPENDABLE QUALITY

219 So. Main St. Goshen, Indiana

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

Christmas Time is Picture Time!

More and more the custom is growing of giving portraits at Christmas.

The most intimate gift of all

Your Own Portrait

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington
Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Goshen Electric Material Co.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND FIXTURES

GOSHEN, INDIANA

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington
High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street
Phones 607-608 We Deliver

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

We have the largest and best line of Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes and Ladies' and Children's Wear in Goshen and our prices are lower.

Our enormous buying power with our low operating cost permits us to sell for less.

OUR MERCHANDISE GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

LINCOLN CLEANERS

CLEANING, REPAIRING, PRESSING

106 E. Lncoln Ave. Phone 388

GOLDEN RULE

SUIT **NASH** O'COAT

$23.00

CUSTOM BUILT

H. E. Apt. Calvin Gibson

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

Twelve Photos Make

TWELVE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

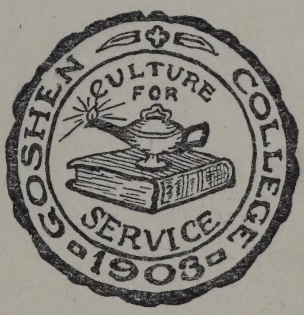
The Photo Shop

GOSHEN, INDIANA

GOSHEN COLLEGE
LIBRARY

The College Record

JANUARY, 1927



VOLUME 28 NUMBER 4

THE MAPLE LEAF of 1927

The Improved Year Book of Goshen College

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE ACTIVITIES OF OUR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS THE PAST YEAR?

WHY DID THE JUNIOR-SENIOR DEBATE PROVE TO BE THE CENTER OF SO MUCH DISCUSSION?

WHY DID JONES GIVE UP WHEN HE WAS STUNG THE SEVENTH TIME?

HOW DID THE FRESHMAN BASKET BALL TEAM IMPROVE TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY WERE ABLE TO TAKE THE INTER-CLASS TOURNAMENT?

All Phases of Goshen College will be vividly Portrayed in the Maple Leaf

Price $2.50 with a 10 per cent discount for all orders paid before Feb 15, 1927. (15 cents for postage)

Address all orders to E. J. Camp, Business Manager

THANKSGIVING

He sings. The lonely sparrow blithely sings,
Though cold and bleak and bare the ground may be;
With thankful song, a-tune in joyful key,
To winter he a note of gladness brings.
He sings. One single crumb upon the snow
Inspired that song of thanks within his heart.
And all the wit of music-master's art,
Can but attempt such sentiment to show.
Oh thankless man, that thou shouldst wail and mourn
When thou the sun an instant canst not see,
Or when the thorn accompanies the rose.
Canst thou not see the blessings round thee born?
One crumb, and yet such thankful melody—
Thy heart to God a debt of gladness owes.

—Paul Horsch.

EVENING MEDITATIONS

When night draws nigh and shadows lengthen fast,
Across the hill and dale of all the land,
Then is the time we take our rest at last,
And put away the work that is at hand.
The air grows cool; the moon and stars appear;
Each in their place they twinkle and give light,
And all the sky seems cloudless and more clear,
Diffusing brightness through the darkened night.
'Tis then we view the labors of the day
In deepest thought, and wish and think and pray
That as a new day doth again come 'round,
We may in some more worthy deed be found,
And be of help to all whom we may meet,
With kindly word and cheery smile them greet.

Mabel Wyse.

LAMENTATIONS OF A BUDDING POET

Some may say in sonnets they delight,
But I do think 'tis nought but foolishness,
This anguish, this suspense wherein all night
I labour with so little recompense.
O shades of all immortal bards now come
To one in sore distress and deepest gloom,
And lend such thoughts as will inspire some
More noble theme than e'er has known this room.
O Wyatt, Sidney and the rest of you,
How did such gems from your pens flow,
While I with groaning sit and moan and view
With great alarm my Muses sink so low.
But what do sonnets mean to one
Who'll write no more until this life be done?

—C. K. Bender.

(Sonnets written for "Development of English Literature".)

THE MENS INTERCLASS DEBATES

H. S. Bender

SENIOR-JUNIOR DEBATE, DECEMBER 3, 1926

Resolved: That the Volstead Act in its present form has been justified by the results produced.

Seniors (Affirmative): W. T. Stalter, Captain, T. H. Erb, D. Hershberger, C. P. Martin, Alternate.

Juniors (Negative): E. J. Camp, Captain, Amasa Kauffman, Samuel Yoder, Tilman Smith, Alternate.

Judge: Prof. Conkling, of Manchester College.

Presiding Officer: Professor Umble.

SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN DEBATE, DECEMBER 17, 1926

Resolved: That the government should own and operate the railroads.

Sophomores (Negative): F. S. Martin, Captain, Paul Horsch, C. K. Bender, L. J. Martin, Alternate.

Freshmen (Affirmative): John Bender, Captain, Ralph Holdeman, Claire Amstutz, Clifford Fisher, Alternate.

Judges: Professor D. S. Gerig, of Goshen High School; Dean Oyer, of the College; Rev. S. L. Yoder, of the city.

Presiding Officer: President Yoder.

Both debates this year were of good quality, well-prepared, and well-delivered, up to the customary standard.

The Senior-Junior debate dealt with one of the most hotly discussed questions of the day, at least in the large cities, namely, the question of the value of prohibition as at present enforced. The technical statement of the question was: Resolved, that the Volstead Act in its present form has been justified by the results produced.

The Seniors, affirming, maintained that though the Volstead Act might be improved, yet the values derived from the enforcement of the Act as it now stands in the realm of public health, reduction of mortality, reduction of drinking, abolition of the saloon, increase in economic production and prosperity, general uplift of moral and improvement in social conditions have been large and worth while. This they endeavored to prove by appropriate statistics. They added that the Act cannot be attacked as a source of political corruption by quoting actual statistics of corruption of prohibition officials and by demonstrating the present small amount of corruption as compared with the great scandals of earlier days. The second argument was in the nature of a defense against a possible attack.

The Juniors insisted at the outset that they were not debating prohibition, but rather the success of the Volstead Act as a means to prohibition. They proceeded to contradict the statistics of the Affirmative with statistics of their own to show that drinking had not been reduced, that social conditions were not appreciably bettered, etc., and that the first slight improvement upon the adoption of the act has been steadily reduced. Having countered with a contrary set of statistics, which left the audience quite befuddled as to the facts and proved again that "figgers" can prove anything, the Junior team built up a positive case against the

Volstead Act, charging it with having been the occasion for increased drinking, for political corruption and worst of all for positive disrespect for all law. This was laid in part to the difficulty of enforcement, and in part to the strange and inconsistent provisions of the Act itself.

The rebuttal consisted in part of a renewed encounter of statistics with the same result as before, together with an exchange of repartee on the amount and significance of corruption due to the Volstead Act. The final affirmative rebuttal ended with the charge that the Negative had exceeded its case by arguing against the law from defects in the present form of the law.

The critique by the one judge indicated that the final decision turned on the question raised by the last affirmative rebuttal. After indicating that in his judgment the two teams were tied in delivery, in case, and in organization, the judge rendered a one to nothing decision for the negative, indicating that according to his interpretation of the question the negative team had the right to debate the weaknesses of the Act in its present form, contrary to the assertion of the Affirmative rebuttal, and that he had given the decision to the negative on the basis of greater skill in debating.

From discussion after the debate it was evident that in the minds of a majority the debate was practically a draw. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with the decision because of the judge's agreement with the Junior team in the interpretation of the question. A study of the question as stated indicated however that the judge was right, and that the Juniors had given a lawful interpretation of the question. Since the Seniors apparently had a different interpretation, the issue was not clear-cut in the debate. To avoid this disagreement a statement of issues should have been agreed upon by both teams, and a clear-cut clash secured.

The system of one-man judging was tried out for the first time at Goshen College in this debate. Professor Conkling of Manchester College served as the judge, rendering a lengthy critique at the close of the debate before announcing his decision. Public opinion is apparently divided as to the merits of the system. The decision of the Sophomore-Freshman teams to revert to the older system of three-man judging indicates that they at least preferred the other system. Numerous expressions of appreciation of the work of Professor Conkling were heard.

The Sophomores had challenged the Freshmen to discuss Government Ownership of Railroads, with Government Control. The Freshman team showed itself progressive and proceeded to defend with zest the affirmative side of a question which the negative has nearly always won. Their defense was unable to withstand the time-worn arguments as adduced by the negative that the railroads are after all giving good service, as good as any in the world, and adequate. Why change, they queried. Besides, it would be utterly impossible to raise the funds to make the purshase for the government, and the danger of inefficiency and corruption in government operated railways was again hauled out as an effective ghost.

In face of the heavy and effective opposition of the negative the affirmative tive failed to guarantee sufficient positive advantages from the change to justify the experiment. Electrification, increased safety, improved service were urged as sure to come. The judges were evidently not convinced on all these points. Nor

were they satisfied that efficiency in operation would not be reduced by government control.

The rebuttals consisted of some repartee on the question as to just what the efficiency of government-owned railways in foreign countries is, and considerable rehashing of the question of whether any real improvement in service would result from government operation. The affirmative failed to meet the argument against their proposition on the grounds of the impossibility of raising the finances necessary for purchase. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of the negative. Once again the government ownership protagonists had failed to be convincing, although they put up a good fight.

The Freshman team gave evidence of hard work and did well, as was also the case with the Sophomore team. The captain of the Freshman team, John Bender, did very well in both main speech and rebuttal, while the quality of work on the Sophomore team was nearly uniform, best work being done perhaps by Paul Horsch. The Captains of the upper-class teams were outstanding in the former debate, W. T. Stalter for the Seniors, and E. J. Camp for the Juniors.

CHANGELESS

"Abide with me" was the wish of the poet as he recognized how quickly, how rapidly the morning dew vanished and noon passed into evening, how soon the darkness deepened and night came on.

How fast days change into weeks, weeks into months, and months into years, the faces of eager children into those of mature adults. How swiftly time passes, how quickly "change and decay" takes place! But there is one face which never wrinkles, whose eyes never grow dim, nor do His garments grow worn and old—the immutable Christ who is "the same yesterday, today, and forever," the same from generation to generation. His ear is ever open to the cry of the contrite. His eye runs throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong in behalf of His own. Time may deface the stars of the ethereal heavens, it may deface the most flinty granite of earth but it will never deface our changeless Christ.

Let us rejoice in the Omnipotence of God, in the atoning work of Jesus Christ His Son, and in the abiding presence of the Holy Spirit. We may rest assured that with God on the throne, Jesus Christ by our side, and the Holy Spirit within, the devil cannot have dominion over us. —Y.

WHY WAIT?

Why wait for a call when you have already been called? Why hesitate to answer when you have said you are His? Why wait to serve when you have been commissioned already to serve? Why delay when you have promised to go? Why neglect when you have given your word you will obey? Why wait for another call? Why wait? —Y.

MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

H. S. Bender

The first program of the year, held on Tuesday, December 7, 1926, was enjoyed by a large share of the student body and faculty. Dr. Elmer E. S. Johnson, Professor of Church History at Hartford Seminary, and Schwenckfelder Historian, addressed the Society on "The Coming of the Mennonites to America". His address was concerned primarily with the first beginnings of colonization, but was packed with bits of information along the way concerning Mennonites in general, their principles, characteristics, European background, etc. In the body of his address, Dr. Johnson spoke of the appearance of Mennonites in New York, in the colony on the Horekill in Delaware, and finally in Pennsylvania at Germantown. The address ended with a ringing appeal to loyalty to the faith of the fathers and a propagation of that faith in the modern world. The Society is indebted to Dr. Johnson for his kindness in coming to Goshen and delivering his very profitable address.

Immediately after Dr. Johnson's address the Society initiated a campaign for new members. The goal was set at a total of 100 members, the membership having been 55. When the campaign was ended it was found that a sufficient number had applied for membership to raise the total to over 100, to be exact, 107. This enlarged membership speaks well for the interest in the work of the Society and will naturally increase the financial resources of the Society for the purchase of books and the support of research and publication. A business meeting will be held soon to elect the new members, and to pass upon certain business matters.

The list of accessions to the Historical library which was begun in the last number of the Record is here continued.

From Grove, of Markham, Ontario, by gift:

AUSBUND, GERMANTOWN, 1785. (Through L. J. Burkholder.)

From members of the Eby Family of Kitchener, Ontario, descendants of Benj. Eby. (Only the more important titles are named in the following list)

HERALD OF TRUTH; Vols. 9, 10, 11, (1872-4).

HEROLD DER WAHRHEIT; Bde. 4-8, (1867-71).

DER CHRISTLICHE HAUSFREUND, EINE RELIGIOESE WOCHENSCHRIFT, Band I. Lancaster, 1826-7. The publication ceased with this volume.

GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE LIEDERSAMMLUNG. Berlin, Canada, 1841, and 1857.

ERNSTHAFTE CHRISTENPFLICHT. Lancaster, 1868.

CONVERSATION ON SAVING FAITH. Lancaster, 1857.

SAMMLUNG VON PREDIGTEN VON CARL V. D. SMISSEN UND B. K. ROOSEN. Berlin, Canada, 1852.

GLAUBE UND LEHRE VON DER TAUFE DER MENNONITEN IN DEUTSCHLAND VON JOHANNES RISSER. Berlin, Canada, 1845.

A B C - BUCHSTABIR UND LESEBUCH BY BENJAMIN EBY. Berlin, Canada, 1847 (3d. ed.)

EINE RESTITUTION ODER ERKLAERUNG, by Heinrich Funk. Lancaster, 1862. (3d. ed.)

ENCHIRIDION ODER HANDBUECHLEIN VON DIRK PHILIPS. Elkhart, 1872.

DIE WANDLENDE SEEL BY J. P. SCHABALIE. Germantown, 1805 (4th Amer. ed.).

KLEINER KATECHISMUS. Berlin, Canada, 1845.

EINE CHRONIK ODER GESCHICHT-BUECHLEIN, BY JOHN STAUFFER. Lancaster, 1855.

DIE HEILS UND GNADEN-ORDNUNG VON DAVID HOLLAZ. Berlin, Canada, 1844.

Other titles will be listed in the next issue.

THE CHRISTMAS PROGRAM BY THE COLLEGE CHORUSES

The Christmas program of the College choruses, a joint program by the Philharmonic Chorus, the A Cappella Chorus, the Ladies' Chorus, and the Men's Chorus, was given on the evening of Tuesday before vacation, December 21, to an audience of about 600. It was an unqualified success, without doubt the best chorus program given at the College in recent years.

Outstanding in the work of the choruses was the splendid volume control and modulation of expression. Both large and small groups were at all times under the control of the director who achieved powerful effects of shading and expression. This was especially noticeable in the three lighter choruses by the Ladies' Chorus, in the number, "Silent Night" by the Men's Chorus, in the Rachmaninoff selection "Blessed is the Man" by the A Cappella Chorus, and the humming of a Bach number by the A Cappella Chorus. The attack and finish of the various choruses was almost perfect and added a very welcome quality to the program that was appreciated by music-lovers.

The excellent blending deserves special mention. This was marked in the Ladies' Choruses, where the tone quality of the harmoniously blended voices was quite lyric. The Men's Chorus, and the A Cappella Chorus also blended well, the bass forming a powerful basis for the upper sections.

The rendition of the two choruses from the Messiah, "Worthy is the Lamb", and "Hallelujah Chorus", was spirited and good. A larger number of voices would have made the work still more effective. Leland Greenawalt was pleasing in the tenor lead of a male quartet. He also sang in the Philharmonic Chorus.

The selections were well made, not too difficult, yet of good, substantial quality. Varying tastes would no doubt select different numbers as the most enjoyable on the program. Personally I found the Rachmaninoff number, "Blessed is the Man", very effective, as well as the opening "Holy Art Thou" by the Men's Chorus. The director did well to insert a number of Bach selections. Bach music is especially well adapted to A Cappella work, and is music of the highest type. It is to be hoped that the College may have the privilege under the present director of hearing a goodly amount of Bach's best.

The director of the Choruses, the new Professor in Music, B. F. Hartzler, is to be congratulated on the success of his maiden concert. His charges gave evidence of good instruction and hard work. With a larger number of voices the College can look forward to still better concerts in the future. Professor Hartzler is known to many friends, former students and Alumni of the College, who will be interested in learning of his work. He comes to us from one year at the College of Music in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. We look forward with anticipation to the series of Vesper programs of sacred music which is promised for the remainder of the year, on one Sunday afternoon of each month.

—H. S. Bender.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27, Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29, Dula Roth, '29, Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29, Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 ~~DECEMBER~~ January 1927 NUMBER 4

EDITORIAL

WHITED SEPULCHRES

The person who extols the hypocrite and points out his virtues may be opening himself to the charge of hypocrisy or worse. In the good old days the hypocrite was the pretender who swindled his neighbor in a horse trade on Saturday and on the Sabbath day donned a pious garb, then taught this neighbor's Sunday school class and exhorted him to flee from wrath to come. Another hypocrite of the old-fashioned type was the Pharisee who stood on the street corner with his superiority complex. But it seems that the meaning of the term "hypocrite" has in these times been extended to cover many cases not formerly included so perhaps a defense of the newer type of hypocrites will not be out of place.

It is charged that he who submits to some restriction — perhaps a church restriction — without himself firmly believing in the worth of the restriction is a hypocrite. Worse, he is making it more difficult for honest people to remain honest and is widening the gap between what is right and what is conventional. According to this view, Paul in not eating meat offered to idols became a hypocrite. He should boldly have championed the rights of the individual by eating meat instead of spinelessly yielding to the demands of expediency. Further, some contend that an individual may do exactly as he pleases, only he must be open about it. In other words, it is all right to hold radical views if they are not concealed and all that society can demand of conduct is that it be shameless. In short, we are encountering the old question of the rights of the individual as related to the rights of his fellows.

There is something almost admirable about the extreme individualist. B. J. Palmer, H. L. Mencken, and Mussolini seem to be big enough to do just as they please quite irrespective of what anyone thinks of them. Whether they are big enough is another question. But it appears to be quite obvious that most of us are cast in so tiny a mold that when we attempt to be unconventional or individualistic we only succeed in exposing ourselves to be fools of the common ordinary variety. That man is a rare exception who can successfully be a law to himself. Nature has decreed that most of us can do no better than to fit ourselves to work with some group with which we have much in common.

Granted the necessity of working harmoniously with some group other questions arise. How to get along with people with honest opinions of their own is a very practical question. Here the man who is big enough to differentiate between essentials and non-essentials and who has at least a measure of charity in his make-up can afford to yield in minor points to those with less breadth of view for the sake of working effectively with them. Of course, he cannot afford to sacrifice principle. What constitutes principle is another question. The small man, on the other hand, tenaciouusly clings to his opinions, whether he be ultra-conservative or ultra-liberal and refuses to work unless his views are accepted.

But does the man who yields in non-essentials, granted their definability, become a hypocrite? Most certainly not if we restrict the meaning of the term so as to include only false piety. But if we are determined to classify the man who practices self-denial for another's sake or who submits to restrictions with which he does not fully agree for the sake of harmony as a hypocrite, then we need more hypocrites and a new word to fit the Pharisee. —H.

On November 29, Dr. J. H. Williamson gave us his lecture on the "Making and Breaking of a Nation" with a combination of eloquence, inspiration, and the little-known facts connected with the essentials of Americanism.

His experience with and study of crime in some of the largest cities of the United States have shown that unless these evil forces are checked they will eventually undermine the strongest government. He impressed us with the fact that it is not the number of laws which makes a nation safe from crime but it is the manner in which laws are executed.

In the course of his lecture Dr. Williamson stated that "one of the greatest hindrances to law and order is the easy manner in which those charged with various serious offences are let off in court procedure." In comparing the crime wave of the United States with that of England and the Dominion of Canada he said the reason that there are fewer murders in these countries is because those guilty of major crimes are soon brought to trial and punishment.

Lawlessness in the home and the lack of definite home training he also presented as an active factor in the spread of crime, since the home is the foundation of the nation. Another factor which Dr. Williamson stated as a hindrance to law and order was the daily newspaper. He deplored that every detail of the manner in which a serious crime is committed is printed in the newspaper to be thoroughly digested by the youth of the nation. Here again he compared the notice of a similar crime in a typical newspaper of different countries. In the newspaper o

England one should find a notice of a few lines while a United States newspaper would write three or four columns.

His final appeal was to the Christians of the nations to rise up unitedly in the great task of lessening crime. —G.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

In any kind of machinery, in order that there may be efficiency, every separate part must do its own special work in harmony with every other part. If one wheel stops turning, or turns backward when it should turn forward, the ability for that machine to do its work efficiently is much impaired.

Any organization has much in common with the machine. It is made up of many small units with a few rather outstanding ones which seem to bear the entire responsibility of the organization. Yet when a careful analysis is made, every member of the organization is found to be directly responsible for its relative success or failure. If one member fails to do his work in any small detail, to that extent the organization will meet failure, and come short of its purpose. And that person who neglects to do his duty is not only disloyal to the organization but he brings a stamp of shame and inferiority upon it in being disloyal to its purpose.

This idea of individual responsibility holds particularly true in our own College. The standards and ideals of the College depend largely upon the standards and ideals of each individual student and the failure to realize the aims of the College reflects not only on that individual but the shadow settles long upon the College. If our College is to realize its motto, "Culture for Service", the responsibility must be shouldered by each student of the institution. —G.

RELIGIOUS

H. G. Rowe, who is connected with the State Movement in Religious Education, recently addressed the student body and faculty in an interesting, inspirational chapel address. His stimulating admonitions centered about the forceful statement "You can do about anything in this world that you want to do, if you want to do it bad enough to do it." He emphasized the value of attending school with a purpose, instead of drifting along without realizing why we are attending college. Mr. Rowe further analyzed a worthy purpose in attending school into three parts: (1) to know, (2) to be, (3) to do. Entering and continuing school with this kind of an ideal will challenge our best efforts and bring us real help in meeting life's problems.

Sunday, December 12, Bro. Oyer with an octette from the College conducted services at the County Infirmary near Dunlaps. Bro. Oyer gave an appropriate Christmas message using the words "At eventime it shall be light." He likened the closing days of the year with the closing of life; and as the Christmas joy makes

glad the year's last days, so the Christian's hope brings joy in the sunset of life. The Y. W. presented small gifts of fruit and Scripture mottoes to each inmate, which seemed to bring much happiness to these lonely people.

A men's quartet consisting of Tillman Erb, Elvin Snyder, Milton Smith, and William Hallman helped in a Christmas program at the Mennonite Mission in Mishawaka the evening of December 19. Besides singing several quartettes, Elvin Snyder gave the story of "The Other Wise Man" and Tillman Erb spoke on "The Spirit of Christmas".

Louise Rounds, Traveling Secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement spent a few days at the College December 1-3. She met a number of students in personal talks and spoke to several group meetings. Miss Rounds addressed the combined Y. P. cabinet, giving some timely thoughts on the responsibility of those who should lead the Christian thought and ideals on the campus.

At the Girls' Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting Miss Rounds spoke briefly on the subject of Prayer.

Following this meeting she met the Student Volunteer group. The subject of World Missions was given as a challenge to humble, consecrated, Christian living. Those who become Volunteers should do so because they feel mission work is an irresistible task, a work they can't keep out of. Guided by God and directed by their abilities and natural likes and dislikes they can decide their life work. Complete surrender to Christ is necessary, and through the daily devotional hour one may secure strength. We should not look to Christ as an occasional resource, but as a constant power. The responsibility of witnessing today, to all was emphasized. We have a vital message which should not be kept secret. The Christian should be awake to changing world conditions and adapt his method of witnessing and Christian work to suit the prevailing needs. The Spiritual message must come from within one's own Christian experience. We receive inspiration from others, but our message is made vital by personal knowledge of Christ. Dr. Walter Judd, missionary to China, says, "What we need most is real Christians". If we have this message and this experience let us demonstrate it by our lives.

In the weekly devotional hour Miss Rounds spoke in conjoint meeting on World Fellowship. An effort is being made to promote better student relationships and to let the intense feeling of rivalry give way to friendly exchange of criticism for our mutual helpfulness. All this is possible through Christ. For "We come into a new nationality when we come into the church of God."

During Christmas vacation several of our number were busy helping in Bible Conference and revival meetings. A series of Sunday School Normals were held in Ohio, Bro. Noah Oyer, I. W. Royer, and A. J. Steiner conducting them. Three normals were held: near North Lima, another in Wayne County at the Oak Grove Church, and at the Beach Church near Louisville in Stark County. Bro. Sanford Yoder took part in the Bible Conference in Fulton County, Ohio. Bro. Maurice Yoder held revival meetings at the Emma congregation beginning December 29 and closing December 26. From December 29 to January 1 he assisted H. R. Shertz in the Bible Conference at the East Union congregation near Kalona, Iowa. Sunday morning, January 2, Maurice Yoder preached at West Union and in the evening at Lower Deer Creek in the same community.

CAMPUS OPINION

"What is the key to a proper college spirit at Goshen College?" The above question was handed to two Seniors, one Junior, and one student taking advanced work in Bible. Their replies, it will be agreed, are characteristic and will repay careful study.

As stated in previous issues, the Editors welcome suggestions as to profitable questions for "Campus Opinion" in the future and will gladly give space to worth-while comments on material appearing in any issue. Questions of interest to the College community are especially wanted.

"Comradeship among free spirits", was the definition of college spirit given by Ulrich von Hutten in the old University of Greifeswald nearly four hundred years ago. This excellent definition holds good today. True college spirit is the companionship and working together of free noble souls who are motivated by worthy ambitions. It is that deep undercurrent — that emotional "something" which grips our hearts while we mingle together in our college days.

True college spirit will whole-heartedly support Goshen College in all her endeavors. Not "Goshen College, right or wrong", but "Goshen College; when she is wrong, I will do everything to make her right; I believe in her; I glory in her good name; I wish her degree to be a mark of honor, and I will sacrifice my convenience, my fun, my success even to save her good name from tarnish." The good of the college is considered above the pleasure of the individual. If Goshen College, for instance, considers it best not to participate in intercollegiate activities, it will mar and kill our college spirit to "knock" and complain because of her stand. If things do not go the way you think they ought to go, throw in your support and make them better, or else get out and go somewhere else. If you find yourself in the habit of fault-finding, learn our college song and let its spirit grip you with the love and loyalty expressed therein. That man has the college spirit who puts his college, fellows, class, or team above his selfish interests. When a Princeton man who played on the second team broke his leg in a football game, he rejoiced that it was not one of the players of the first team that was hurt. Such a spirit should be ours.

He that is possessed with a true college spirit will be courteous to his rivals. He will not jeer at and ridicule his opponents, but rather cheer their good plays. This same spirit will cause a player to struggle on with bull-dog tenacity until the end of the game, even if his team is outmatched. This spirit will give a man the zest to tackle the hard problems and to overcome all difficulties.

The duty of maintaining a true college spirit falls upon the women as well as on the men. David Starr Jordan said, "To create a sense of manly dignity is largely woman's work. Don't behave as if you needed a guardian. Don't carry your social affairs into the recitation rooms. Let society have its place and time, but do not mix these demands with those of study. The reputation of the college

is made by its students, women as well as men, and on the women rests a large responsibility for the growth of a healthy college spirit."

"*Comradeship among free spirits.*" Do we have freedom of mind and thought in which is found abundance of life? Or does ignorance hold us in bondage and prohibit us from enjoying the fellowship of this spirit? The scholar of today must not only think, but must be able to feel the magnetic power of willing minds striving for a noble cause. He is not a secluded, round-shouldered, sickly monk, but one that feels, labors, and invests continually in the world's needs.

—Charles Fricke.

Around every educational institution there is an indefinable something which we call college spirit. Remarkable though true, this same spirit is the propelling and cementing force which binds students together and makes greater progress of an institution possible.

The factors which are instrumental in creating college spirit are varied and numerous. I think that there are certain features which contribute to it.

Any activity which represents the institution especially in a competitive way with other institutions is likely to meet with a one hundred per cent approval of the students. This leads to support and a cooperation among the students which develops into that "indefinable something" which causes them all to pull for their college. In most colleges, athletics serve this purpose, but at Goshen College some other means must be looked to. I think that in this institution inter-collegiate debating would tend to stimulate college spirit or at least it would tend to give our institution more publicity and recognition. Many students here might be of the opinion that we have considerable college spirit. Yet even these students admit that there is room for improvement.

Again I think of an education as preparing an individual for a life not only in a church community but in an environment where there is constant contact with a "hard-boiled" world where all are struggling amid keen competition for a living. Logically then in my period of preparation I must not slight this contact. In my estimation the best thing that can happen to a great many high school graduates, upon entering college is the "chipping down" process which they undergo during their first two years of work. They are exposed to a cross section of real life during a very important period of their lives. Life in the world is no soft-soap proposition and all must take their places, some at the top and others at the bottom. We must learn to follow and to be followed. However, I do not contend for any radical form of hazing and razzing, at least to the point where it tends to spoil the Christian and democratic spirit of the institution. But I do contend that class distinctions are somewhat necessary to develop college spirit. Evidence might be cited from many institutions in the land.

In our institution the situation is somewhat different. Our students are probably of a different type with different interests. We think more of life in terms of service for our Church rather than of life in contact with the world.

—Milton Smith.

Obviously, we are not yet quite sure about our college spirit. An intense loyalty to standards and traditions does not exist in a marked measure. However, a school spirit does exist, but it needs some activities and emphasis that will more definitely express it.

The spirit of earnest, conscientious application toward knowledge and training should be embodied firmly in the spiritual fabric of the College. By keeping courses difficult and demanding high quality work the faculty should continue to maintain high standards of scholarship. Petty prejudices and frivolities should give place to a certain open-mindedness and seriousness toward great facts of life. Religious meetings, conversation in the dining hall, committee rooms, and literary clubs, formal talks, and casual group discussions should reflect an intelligent interest and concern in great life problems. The school spirit should embody a distinctly progressive program for our Church, yet maintain the conservatism characteristic of our denomination. Distinctly Christian ideals of life and service should be held constantly before the students through the Y. M. and Y. W.

Again, there needs to be a more active and refined social life among the students. We need more banquets and other more or less formal social functions. The older students, by means of these activities, should have developed ease and grace in social life, so that the newer and younger students may come in contact with the elegance and more refined customs which characterize the social life of a cultured people. The men and women of the school would thus cultivate free, yet dignified, contact with one another. A dignity in social life that is unassuming would be a natural result of an active, well-organized, and thoughtfully planned social program. The splendid Vesperian Tea was one example of what may be done in our College to stimulate the right kind of social life. Frequent parties of a more or less formal nature are necessary to cultivate the proper type of spirit in Goshen College.

Then too, we need some all-school competitive activity which the student body as a whole can support. Athletics have proved the most successful in other schools as a tangible expression of school spirit. Our College needs some such expression. Many oppose this because it carries student spirit too far. Perhaps intercollegiate debating would be more advisable for Goshen. But there is an urgent need at Goshen College now for some kind of intercollegiate program. A normal, healthy college spirit demands it.

As a final hint, I might suggest that the school song needs to be sung oftener. Let us sing it often enough that new students will have it completely memorized in six weeks.

—Tillman H. Erb.

Tread upon our college campus. Observe the buildings, the library facilities. Attend lectures and meet professors. Call on the president, the dean, the librarian, the students. Go to the college chapel or church. Learn, hear, see, and experience all you can. Then return to your friends and have them ask you: "Would you like to attend Goshen College?"

Many would reply favorably, but someone might shake his head in the negative. When pressed for a reason he may say: "Somehow I just don't like the place", or, "I can't feel at home", or, "I'm unable to fit in." Nothing specific

is mentioned, but there is an unseen power that attracts or repels, that characterizes, that is felt but not seen, and yet that is more real than things seen and handled. It is the "College Spirit".

This spirit should not be thought of in connection with dark closets and cemeteries. It is most in evidence when everyone is about. It might be called the sum total of personalities thrown in, pressed down, shaken together, and then running over, flooding, pervading, and permeating the entire place. It may be good, bad, or indifferent, all depending upon the "substance" of which it is made.

A proper spirit cannot grow out of a pure democracy which is unable to fix responsibility. Students as a rule enter college to learn. They should learn facts, but above all they should learn to live. If they learn only of themselves and from themselves their ethics will never rise to the highest possible point. There must be higher sources. Upper classmen can always be of help, but a student body should never be without a knowledge of faculty sentiment on questions of ethics, intellect, and religion. If student chatting could center around pungent short talks given by professors on vital questions much would be done in bringing into existence the proper atmosphere.

Special efforts should be made to cultivate loyalty to the College. We should think of her as "Alma Mater". Glory in her, believe in her, labor and sacrifice for her. We should not say, "Our College, whether right or wrong", but "Our College", and when she lacks the right let every loyal student do all he can to remove the wrong. The student who is always recalling the advantages of other schools, and grumbling about things "around here", is no asset. If my College is wrong let me make her right. If she is weak, let me make her strong; if poor, make her rich; if despised the loyal student will not bring further reproach upon her. Be loyal to her ideals, to her needs, to her leaders, to her constituency.

Altruism should replace egoism and selfishness, fair means replace the foul, courtesy replace snobbery. Everyone should be given a chance. The new student or the unpopular team that must win against the razz of the crowd is battling not only the regular odds but also the "penny wisdom and pound folly" of ignoramuses and "muckers". Let us be anti-mucker. It is said that if a Yale batter strikes a foul and returns to his base he finds the Harvard catcher handing him his bat. Let us consider "the other fellow" as we would consider ourselves.

We would say that the key to a proper college spirit is respect and regard for constituted authority mixed with the unswerving loyalty of Christian students who always give the other fellow a square deal. —I. E. Burkhart.



OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

AVON

"Dormitory Life" and "Winter" were the subjects discussed by the Avons during the month of December.

The program on Dormitory Life was impromptu including a range of subjects from dormitory jokes to a debate on the question, "Resolved: That all college women should room in the dormitory." Lulu Smith and Elsie Long argued the affirmative with Wilma Welty and Mary Fretz as their opponents. The judges cast their vote in favor of the affirmative. Our president, Esther Brunk, related some of the experiences of a summer school matron showing that on the whole the position is not undesirable.

The society answered roll call for the winter program by naming a favorite winter sport. It was rather surprising that with a group of college girls, coasting should hold first place. Mary Fretz told us of many of the unappreciated beauties of winter. She pointed out beauties that we failed to appreciate because they were hurled and blown at us rather than given in the soothing way that the spring beauties are brought to us. The advantages of winter sports were emphasized by Alma Zehr. The last two numbers of our program "The Bear Story" read by Lulu Smith, and "Vanity Fair" sung by Beulah Smith added just enough humor to the program to make it really enjoyable.

ADELPHIAN

December proved to be a busy and profitable month, both from a literary and social standpoint. Our program of November 29 dealt with contemporary limelight personages. Interesting and able discourses on Ghandi, Mussolini, Aimee McPherson, and Houdini were delivered respectively by Edwin Herner, Claire Amstutz, Ralph Myers and Chauncey Smucker. Paul Horsch favored us with a snappy ukulele solo.

The next week we discussed the American Indian. Paul Horsch told of their westward movement, and Milton Smith read some Indian poetry. The Indian reservation system was also discussed by Marion Schertz. An impromptu debate followed concerning the treatment of the Indian by the white man.

On December 13, the regular program of the day was postponed, due to the fact that the Adelphians and Vesperians were to render the program that evening at the Elkhart Literary held at the home of Esther Leininger. The music, readings, and speeches were enjoyed and appreciated by our friends. A piano duet was played by Verna Schertz and Lois Lapp. Our president, Elvin Snyder, gave an introductory talk, which was followed by a song by a quartet. Leahbelle Smucker favored us with two humorous readings. Howard Schertz read Edgar Guest's, "Heap O' Living". A peace oration was delivered by Charles Fricke. Another number by the mixed quartet closed the program. A good social time followed.

We wish to express our appreciation for the entertainment and good eats furnished by the Vesperians in their "T" party given Monday evening, December 20. Keep it up, Sisters! We enjoy such good times! We hope for more!

VESPERIAN

"Home" was the subject of the Vesperian program on November 29. The program consisted of: "The Home Town", by Pearl Detweiler; "Our Duty to Our Home", by Elizabeth Gish; musical reading, "Home", by Sylva Hostetler; "The Path that Leads to Home", by Mildred Scott; "An Ideal Home", by Mary Royer; "Home Sweet Home", by the Society.

Our program on December 6 began by each member answering the roll call with a negro joke. The entire program dealt with the negro and consisted of the biographies of two well known negroes, Roland Hayes and Booker T. Washington; a history of the black race of America, a number of Southern melodies and a negro spiritual song. As a climax to the program Ada Lapp conducted an impromptu play entitled "Gathering Nuts".

December 17 the great English writer, Shakespeare, was discussed. Arline Yoder told us of Shakespeare's life. Two of his plays, "Macbeth" and "Romeo and Juliet", were reviewed by Mildred Scott and Leahbelle Smucker.

Taking all things into consideration our programs for this month were of the best that we have had thus far.

AURORA

Since the beginning of this school year we believe that we have made progress, first, in more forceful and clear presentation of programs and, second, in introducing subjects of a scholarly and intellectual nature.

The first program was perhaps one of the most interesting and instructive since it gave us practice in the use of parliamentary law. After this meeting we felt somewhat better fitted for active participation in public endeavors or to take part in any conference or convention.

Our second program was a discussion of government and crime, two of the most vital questions in our present day life. Tillman Erb ably discussed Darrow's theory of crime treatment. The essential ideas of Darrow's theory, according to Mr. Erb were these: "The environment of criminals is the cause of their criminality and otherwise they would be good citizens. Therefore you must not punish individuals but society as a whole must bear the blame." Samuel Gompers and his life as a socialist was presented by Milton Vogt to an interested audience. It is through the study of these famous men and their experience, and ideals that we really get a glimpse of how this old world of ours is advancing.

Our third program continued the study of government, but from the viewpoint of party politics and elections. We discussed the possibilities of various outstanding individuals in the Republican and Democratic parties for the presidency in the next election, and also the merits and defects of our present party system. At the end of the program most of the Auroras had come to the conclusion that the defects outweighed the merits and that the fault is not in the system itself but in the negligence and lack of interest in public affairs which characterizes the great number of unintelligent voters. We were impressed by the fact that it is up to the educated men and women of America to elevate politics to a higher standard and drag politics out of the present corruption and malpractice.

College News

The annual six weeks' Special Bible term opened January 4, with an enrollment of thirty-two. While this number is smaller than that of last year, it nevertheless constitutes a good enrollment, as compared with previous terms of the institution.

Professors Yoder, Oyer, Graber, Hartzler, and Klopfenstein Miller, of the regular faculty, together with Bro. S. M. Kanagy, superintendent of the Chicago Mennonite Mission, will furnish the instruction, including Book Study, Doctrine, History, and Personal Work.

Every effort has been put forth to make the term pleasant and enjoyable, as well as educational and inspirational. A "get-acquainted" social, held in the reading room, Friday evening, January 7, served to acquaint officially the old and new students, establishing a fine feeling of brotherhood.

Comfortable rooming accomodations have been secured for all, and five new tables have been added to the dining hall to make room for the new students.

We hope their brief stay with us will be one of mutual enjoyment and benefit.

Andrew King and his sister, Mrs. Mary Kauffman from West Liberty, Ohio, spent a few days visiting friends near Goshen. They stopped at the College for a few hours to see West Liberty students.

New Year's resolutions both serious and humorous have been made by the students. We are hoping that some of them will be effective.

The Iowa folks were entertained at Marion Erb's at Mishawaka, Thanksgiving Day.

Harry Roth and family welcomed the West Liberty folks into their home Thanksgiving Day

Watch this space next issue for details of the Miller-Klopfenstein wedding.

Martha and Ruth V. Yoder spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Orie Zook of Goshen.

The evening of November 26 found the kitchen the scene of much hilarity. Fudge was the cause.

Mrs. J. D. Brunk entertained a number of the students on the evening of November 27.

Miss Witmer had a pleasant surprise, when her father arrived at the College November 27.

Kulp Hall orchestra had its first practice at 10:00 P. M. November 23.

The all-day meeting at Elkhart on December 5 was well attended by college students.

Because of the illness of her mother Elsie Long was absent from classes after the holidays until Friday, January 6.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schertz entertained Nellie Zook, Verna Schertz, Mabel Wyse, Ruth V. Yoder, Louella Schertz, Lulu Smith, Martha Yoder, Fyrne Miller, and Ethel Oyer on December 12.

Maurice Yoder's philosophy of life is "Ain't it fine today?"

On looking through the Reader's Guide under the head of Socialism, Ruth V. Yoder remarked, "Why, this Karl Marx wrote way back in 1906."

Rev. H. G. Rowe, of Texas, who was a speaker at the meeting of the Elkhart County Council of Religious Education in Goshen, addressed the student body after chapel exercises, December 10, on "A Purpose in Life."

On Monday evening, December 20, the Vesperian Literary society delightfully entertained the other three College societies.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, of Binbrook, Ontario, and Edward and Mabel Fretz, of Markham, Ontario, were College visitors over the week-end of December 4.

President Yoder attended an all-day meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mission Board in Elkhart, January 5.

C. L. Graber conducted a one-week series of revival meetings at Orrville, Ohio, the week of November 28.

A capacity crowd filled the assembly hall Sunday afternoon and evening, November 28, at the semi-annual Sunday school meeting of the Clinton Frame, Clinton Brick, Middlebury, and Goshen Mennonite congregations.

Jonathan Yoder "skinned the cat" a little too energetically, December 9, and lost his grip. The injuries sustained in the fall confined him to his room for several days.

I. E. Burkhart presided over a booster meeting after chapel, December 22. Addresses were given by President Yoder, C. P. Martin, and Tillman Erb, with Elvin Snyder in charge of the singing.

Dean Oyer spent the week of December 26 in Sunday school work in various parts of Ohio.

C. L. Graber delivered a lecture, illustrated with photos taken chiefly by himself, on "The Holy Land", December 18, at the regular meeting of the Christian Workers' Band.

Miss Louise Rounds spent December 1-4 at the College in the interest of the National Student Volunteer Movement.

President Yoder left January 10 for New York City, where he is attending a one-week meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference. On his return, he expects to stop at New Haven, Connecticut, for a day.

The Sophomore women's debating team has been selected as follows: Mary Martin, captain, Dula Roth, Ruth V. Yoder, and Esther Roth, alternate.

C. L. Graber preached at the Clinton Frame Mennonite church, December 26.

The College Mennonite congregation has erected a garage for Dean Oyer, who is pastor of the congregation.

C. A. Hartzler, of Tiskilwa, Illinois, conducted chapel exercises, January 7. Bro. Hartzler expects to move to Goshen soon.

Francis Yoder, of Parnell, Iowa, visited friends on the campus, December 4.

The Freshman women's debating team is as follows: Mary Royer, captain, Fyrne Miller, Sylvia Hostetler, and Ada Lapp, alternate.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Frey, and Roland Wyse, of Archbold, Ohio, were College visitors, December 4.

President Yoder spent December 5-7 at Kalona, Iowa.

Lester Wenger, the victim of an attack of scarlet fever, is expected to return to his classes about January 17. Since he is an East Hall roomer, the east section has been under quarantine for several weeks. No other cases have developed.

Drs. S. T. Miller, of Elkhart, and A. C. Yoder, of Goshen, are conducting physical examinations for all College students, a part of the program of the faculty committee on athletics.

On January 2, C. L. Graber preached at the Middlebury Mennonite church.

During the first week of the holidays, President Yoder was in Fulton County, Ohio, assisting in a Bible Conference.

Amos Wyse, of Wayland, Iowa, spent December 7 visiting relatives on the campus.

ALUMNI

The Alumni readers of the Record may be interested in knowing that a number of Alumni and ex-students have children in Goshen College this year. We have discovered more than a dozen such students. There may be more.

Thirty years ago J. B. Smith was in the institution. Now he is a minister in Elida, Ohio. His daughter, Beulah, who graduated in '23, is now assistant Librarian at the College.

In '97-98 Levi S. Hostetler attended Elkhart Institute. Sylva tells us that her father is an agent for Globe batteries and radios in Elkhart, Indiana, at the present time.

Milton Brunk, son of the late John D. Brunk who was formerly the music instructor here, is a college freshman.

I. W. Royer, minister in Orrville, Ohio, was a member of the graduating class of 1900. His daughter, Mary, is in the class of 1930.

George J. Lapp, '02, missionary in Dhamtari, India, has a daughter, Lois, in the class of '30.

Cora Yoder, from Tennessee, and Ivan Z. Musselman from Pennsylvania met here in '04 and '05. At the present time they are living on a fruit farm and running a cannery near Orrtanna, Pennsylvania. Their son, Howard, graduated with the Academy class of '25. This year he brought his sister Mary with him to complete her Academy work.

Little Esther and Sharon could be seen on the campus occasionally fifteen years ago when their father Jacob B. Brunk, minister in Lyman, Mississippi, was a student here. Esther is now a College Senior and Sharon is completing his Academy work.

In 1905 Anna Ellen Shertz and L. C. Shertz were students here. At present they are living on a farm near Roanoke, Illinois. Their oldest daughter, Verna, enrolled in the College last fall.

Some fifteen years ago Beatrice Hershey was here with her parents who were preparing for the mission field. Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hershey are now in South America. Beatrice was graduated from the Academy in '25 and at the present time she is a College Sophomore.

Edward F. Martin was a student at the Elkhart Institute in its early days. He is now living on a farm near Elkhart and is a member of the Local Board of the College. His daughter, Mary, is now a College Sophomore.

ATHLETICS

The first literary basket ball game of the school year was played November 26. The Auroras and the Adelphians were the contestants and, needless to say, the fight was a hot one. Both societies were eager to start the season right by chalking up a victory but in this case the singular honor went to the Adelphians who emerged from the battle on the long end of a 19-12 score. For three quarters the score was very close with the Adelphians in the lead most of the time. During the final quarter the Aurora defense cracked and the Adelphians piled up a substantial lead. There were no outstanding individual performances on either side.

The royal basket ball battle of the year was a game between the Junior and Academy teams played December 1. During the first half the teams kept almost even but at the beginning of the second half the Juniors by dint of good team work rolled up a six-point lead.

Then things began to happen. The Academy team added four points and then the Juniors counted another field goal. Then from back of center Sharon Brunk heaved a long shot through the basket. The Academy threw another field goal and the score was tied. Amid all the excitement that the tying of the count occasioned the whistle blew ending the fourth quarter in a 21-21 deadlock. A five minute overtime period was then agreed upon. In this period, near the beginning, Sharon Brunk sank another field goal from back of center, and thus put the Academy team two points in the lead. Then, in rapid succession, T. Smith broke through the Academy defense for two field goals. This was all the scoring done in the extra period and thus the Juniors won, 25-23.

December 4, the Seniors and Freshmen met. The game was rather unspectacular and the Senior men won easily with a 26-13 score. The Senior offense was working well throughout the game.

The Juniors won a poorly played game from the Sophomores December 15. This game was reputed to be a "thriller" and a large crowd was on hand to witness it. The Sophomores could do nothing against the Junior five-man defense and had to be content with the little end of a 16-7 score.

The game played by the Juniors and Freshmen December 18 was a listless affair and the Juniors won 19-5. The Junior defense held to the extent that the Freshmen were able to count one field goal during the game.

The women's teams have played two public games in the recent past. The one clash was won by the Sophomores from the Freshmen to the tune of 9-7 after the Freshmen had managed to lead in nearly every part of the game excepting the end.

The other public women's game was between the Avon and Vesperian literary societies. At the end of the first half the Avons had a two-point lead but in the second half C. Ruth Yoder and Ruth Miller, Vesperian forwards, soon put their team in the lead and the game ended 16-11 in favor of the Vesperians.

Gymnasium improvement has gone forward consistently and the "gym" presents a much neater appearance from the inside and serves its purpose much better than before. The building has been lined with wood and sheet rock board. Bleachers accomodating two hundred have been constructed. A shower room 11x12 has been built in one corner of the gymnasium and the basement room floor has been concreted to be used as a dressing room. A new stove has been installed in the gymnasium proper and the old stove has been placed in the basement thus making a very comfortable dressing and locker room. The shower room, directly over the basement, is heated by the stove below. Electric lights have been placed in these rooms and in general the rooms will serve their purpose very well. The school is fortunate in having carpenters and electricians as students, making it unnecessary to hire much professional labor. It was necessary to hire only plumbers as Irvin Burkhart and Walter Roupp were the "bosses of carpentry" and Delmar Hershberger served as chief electrician. Professor Bender deserves much credit for the way in which he has pushed and directed the work of improving physical culture facilities.

Two hundred and fifty dollars worth of physical culture apparatus has been received and will be installed for use right after the holidays. This equipment consists of five bar stalls of assorted lengths, a vaulting box, a beatboard, and one pair of B. B. Flying Rings. With this new equipment the instructors in Physical Education will have greater privileges for branching out in their work.

The varsity squad composed of a picked group of the school's best players, put on their first exhibition against the Ex-students on December 10. The Ex-Students were organized by Glenn Kropf, principal of Shipshewana High School. During the whole week previous to the game the varsity put in some hard, consistent practice. The Ex-Students were handicapped due to the ill-

ness of two of their best men and were forced to use two men who are now in school. Both teams went into the game playing a strong defense. Very often the team with the ball would surge toward its own goal only to be stopped by the firm five-man defense of the opposing team. Most of the baskets were made by short, quick dribbles or intercepted passes. However a few flashes of team-work were in evidence. T. Smith and W. Miller for the College were able to slip past the defense for several counters. S. Brunk and Kropf made some spectacular shots for the Ex-Students. At the final whistle, the score stood 17-14 in favor of the Varsity.

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR
at
POPULAR PRICES
Serve Yourself Shoe Store
Opposite Jefferson Theater

Luncheon Service Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE
E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Developing Printing

Drs. Eby & Eby
H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Prompt Ambulance Service

Smith-Clark Company
Home Outfitters
Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperies

SPRING STYLES

DRESSES

In the New Pastel Shades, Styles, always in advance. Special selections

$9.95 and $16.75

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORES

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. **Phone 193**

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service

Phone 119

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"The College Dentist"

Thirteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students

127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Newell's

Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment
Phone — Office 1 on 107
Residence 2 on 107
Jefferson Theater Building

Send it to a Master

Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.

Phone 463

125 E. Lincoln

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. **Goshen, Ind.**

VARIETY? Yes Sir

EVERY GOOD SUIT AND OVERCOAT STYLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON IS HERE AND OF COURSE HATS, SHOES NECKWEAR AND SHIRTS TOO. PLENTY OF PRICE VARIETIES WITH EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES AT

$24.50, $29.50 and $34.50

FOR SUITS AND OVERCOATS, COME IN—

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

You Pay Less Here You Pay Less Here

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

Hungry Again?

We'll Fill You Up!

Try Ma's Cooking

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G. Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

109½ E. Lncoln Ave.

Atz Furniture Co.

DEPENDABLE QUALITY

219 So. Main St. Goshen, Indiana

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

Christmas Time is Picture Time!

More and more the custom is growing of giving portraits at Christmas.

The most intimate gift of all

Your Own Portrait

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington
Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats
Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

Ice Cream and Home Made Candy
and
Light Lunches

Cor. Clinton & Main
Nick Paflas, Prop

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For KODAK Service

We take Amateur Photos at Amateur Prices.
Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring
Picture Framing
107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

Bill Folds, Wallets, Key Cases,
Collar Cases, Hair Brush Sets,
Trunks, Traveling Bags.

Brief Cases, Music Rolls, Umbrellas

Repairing of All Kinds

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

LINCOLN CLEANERS

CLEANING, REPAIRING, PRESSING

106 E. Lncoln Ave. Phone 388

GOLDEN RULE

SUIT **NASH** O'COAT

$23.00

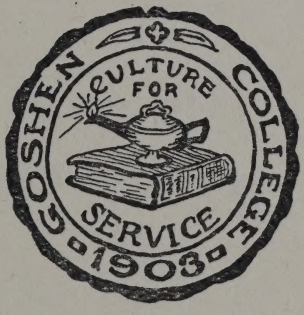
CUSTOM BUILT

H. E. Apt. Calvin Gibson

LIBRARY

The College Record

FEBRUARY, 1927



VOLUME 28 NUMBER 5

THE MAPLE LEAF of 1927

Your Last Chance to Buy a Maple Leaf at a Reduction

Price $2.50 with a 10 per cent discount for all orders paid before Feb 15, 1927. (15 cents for postage)

Address all orders to E. J. Camp, Business Manager

WINDS THAT SHUDDER

Sylvia Hostetler

Night — and the blackness of darkness. An ocean whose enraged waters leap up and up till the ragged clouds are drenched by swirling waves.

An ocean liner with its brave squares of golden light now climbs a heavy mountain of ebony, now slips down into a valley of tumbling white. Look! Against the murky night a thin scarlet line burns its snaky way. It is a tragic cry for help where there can be no help. Three hundred souls are doomed. A palace of the sea sinks into green depths.

Hark! The winds shudder across the grave of many waters.

* * * *

Noon on the desert. The savage crimson disc in the heavens sears the tortured sand-plains of silver heated to metallic gold.

A lone figure stumbles across the desolate mocking plains. He gains the shadow of a solitary rock which rears its coppery column sky-ward. He falters and falls prostrate, his arms raised aloft imploringly. His poor lips form the word "water". The arms become slack. He is still. The rock is not more still than he.

List! The winds of the desert shudder past the silent form.

* * * *

Winter broods over the city. The moon, a narrow blade of silver ice, cuts through the tumbled clouds. Her wan light is smothered in the garish flames of a million electric illuminations.

But on the one side of the city the lights are scattered fitfully. The streets are shadowy canyons. Within these gloomy by-ways there is much of evil and aching misery.

Hush! The winds shudder and moan through the city of sorrow.

Oh, the winds that blow above desolation and despair and death! They are the winds that strike the minor harmonies. They are not like those which see the hope, and beauty, and happiness of human life whose music is merry and bright.

They are the sighs of those who sorrow, the breath of those who despair. They are the winds that shudder!

—Written for Mrs. Miller's class in English Composition.

The Maple Leaf of 1927

"That's what makes an annual," replied a Sophomore. Those were the first words I heard, but not the last. Just then the Editor entered, and the chairman by natural selection spoke, "What is the Maple Leaf going to be like this year? Is it going to be like those we have always had?"

"No," answered the editor. "It will be entirely different. Our aim is to produce a larger, a better, and a distinctive annual. We are going to have that, with all that the adjectives would seem to indicate. Each member of the staff has pledged himself that he will not let eats, sleep, dates or any other necessity prevent him from executing his duty in reaching this aim. If you wish to know what is planned more definitely you had better ask the different members of the staff for the details."

With one accord the assembly shouted out, "Speech! Speech! Hostetler, Hostetler."

The photographer blushingly rose to his feet.

"Well, if you boys insist I guess I'll have to tell. It is all planned. We are going to have seven pages of views. These are not the common views which one could get by just stopping and snapping the trigger of a camera. They are views which have been studied. The perspective has been considered as very important. I believe this group of views of our campus will rival the excellent scenery found in the National Geographic.

"I almost forgot to say that the snaps are not going to be mounted in the 'crazy quilt' fashion, but will be mounted on a background which will make them stand out distinctly."

Who shall be next? was the expression written on the face of each member present. "Let's hear from a College life editor," some one suggested. None was present. As a result a deputy was sent to summon Miss Smith to the assembly. In the meantime Holdeman was brought to task.

"I hesitate to speak on this subject because I think Miss Yoder, the supervising Art Editor, should explain all plans. Since she is not here I will risk it.

"We are going to have ideas which are different from any I have ever seen in an Annual before. The panels are original in every respect. We have the running head and panels nearly finished but I dare not tell you too much or you will not get a thrill when you see them for the first time. Miss Yoder and I have worked out four distinctive little scenes to open the sections devoted to the College classes. There will be five full page cuts made for the division pages. These will not be of the common grade but are highly dignified. In these will be eulogized the buildings which have been the haunts of students and faculty since Goshen College was started. In these we will also eulogize the acts of the founders and some of the pleasant happenings which occur in every person's college career."

Miss Smith entered with a quick step, entirely innocent of the task which she was to perform. The chairman rose, introduced the newcomer, and announced her task. The innocent look was replaced by a somewhat worried expression.

"Our committee has been wide awake. I'd like to tell you everything of interest that has happened since school started, but you are not supposed to know

until you get your Annual. Some of the funniest things have happened! I could hardly believe that a Junior would buy a piece of pie and ask for two spoons, but he did. I could hardly believe that men in the dormitory raved when a program lasted later than 9:30, but they did. Well, I must not tell any names, but it will suffice to mention that we are recording more about many of you than some of you know yourselves. Some of our section is made up of regular happenings and some of it is quite humorous. I assure you it will be worth reading."

Ezra was now called to the witness stand. "The business end of an Annual is always a problem but it seems to be going fine so far. The contest between the literary societies is working out quite successfully. It seems to be a neck to neck race between the Adelphians and the Auroras. One day the Auroras lead, the next day the Adelphians are still behind. A few days pass with little relative change. Then all of a sudden an Adelphian turns in about three orders and sends the pendulum with terrific speed over to his side. It may rest there a few days, but not long. The competition between the other societies has not been so great. The Homerians lag behind. The Vesperians and Avons seem to be running a rather close race for third place. In the end I don't know who will win, but I believe as we approach nearer the close of the contest, the warmth of loyalty in the various societies will reach the boiling point and that a terrific effort will be made on the home dash to win the trophy."

After the formal speeches the assembly entered into a round table discussion which it was impossible to record. The subject of the discussion was, "What makes an Annual?" The assertion of that Sophomore caused me to feel the subject was of some importance. As a result you may read the speeches of the staff members, as they were given, and get a general idea of the procedure after I came. What happened before I arrived will remain a question.

By unanimous consent the uncalled meeting was adjourned.

—The Scribe.

TS-CPM

MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

H. S. Bender

The next program of the Mennonite Historical Society will be given on Saturday evening, February 5, at 7 P. M., when Orie O. Miller of Akron, Pa., will address the Society on "The New Mass Migration of Russian Mennonites to Canada". Mr. Miller is eminently qualified to speak on this theme in view of his service in relief work in Russia, as well as his official connection with the Mennonite Colonization Board for the past five years. This Board has had charge of the entire Russian immigration movement. The address will give the latest statistics and a summary of the causes behind the movement as well as a discussion of its significance in Mennonite life.

The Society is very appreciative of the unusually large number of books which have recently been given to the Mennonite Historical Library. In addition to the gifts, a number of valuable volumes have been purchased. A list of the new acquisitions follows, with the name of donor.

MARTYRS' MIRROR. I. D. Rupp. (English tr.), 1837. *Sabina Landis, Goshen, Ind.*
LITURGISCHE GESAENGE. Barby, 1791. (Moravian Hymns). *Jacob Lind, Aurora, Ohio.*

DER WAHRE UND SELIGE WEG. Johannes Herr. Lancaster, 1815, and Lancaster, 1874. *H. M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa.*

THE ILLUSTRATING MIRROR. John Herr. Lancaster, 1834, and Lancaster, 1858. *H. M. D.*

ERLAEUTERUNGS-SPIEGEL. Johannes Herr. Lancaster, 1874. *H. M. D.*

A FOUNDATION AND PLAIN INSTRUCTION. I. D. Rupp, translator. Lancaster, 1869. *H. M. D.* This English translation of the Fundament-Buch has a preface by John Herr.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE HISTORY AND THEOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT VALLENSES AND ALBIGENSES. G. S. Faber. London, 1838. *J. S. Hartzler, Elkhart, Ind.*

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF GOD. John Holdeman. Lancaster, 1876. *J. S. Hartzler.*

MEMORANDUM OF LAWS Affecting the Members of the Mennonite Religious Society and Military Service in Canada. Ottawa, 1917 (?). *J. S. Hartzler.*

GUELDENE AEPFFEL IN SILBERN SCHALEN. 1742. *Olive Wyse, Goshen, Ind.*

The following wese received by gift from Jacob G. Meyer, Sterling, Ohio.

AUSS BUNDT (Early European Edition).
AUSBUND. Lancaster, 1846. 2 copies.
PFALZ-ZWEYBRUECKISCHES GESANGBUCH. Zweybruecken, 1786.
BOGATZKY'S GEBETBUCH. Halle, 1836.
LUSTGAERTLEIN FROMMER SEELEN. Basel, 1815.
DER PSALTER DES KOENIGS UND PROPHETEN DAVIDS. Canton, Ohio, 1821. Very early Ohio imprint.
EIN UNPARTEYISCHES GESANGBUCH. Canton, Ohio. 1839. (Dunker?).
ALLGEMEINES LESEBUCH. G. F. Seiler. Erlangen, 1804.
DIE WANDLENDE SEEL. Basel. 1770.
CHRISTLICHES GLAUBENSBEKENNTNISS. Amsterdem, 1711.

The following items were secured by purchase from J. F. Funk.

ENCHIRIDION OFT HANDTBOEXKEN. Dirk Philips. Haarlem, 1578. Very rare.
AUSBUND. Germantown, 1785.
AUSBUND. Lancaster, 1880.
GEISTLICHES BLUMEN-GAERTLEIN FROMMER SEELEN. Germantown, 1800.
EIN UNPARTEYISCHES GESANGBUCH. Canton, 1839.
EIN GLAUBENSBERICHT FUER DIE JUGEND. Elkhart. (Russian Mennonite).
CHRISTLICHES GEMUETHSGESPRAECH. Elkhart, 1873. 2 copies.

The following were received by gift from Mrs. Tillman Reesor, Markham, Ont.

ENCHIRIDION ODER HANDBUECHLEIN. Lancaster, 1811. 2 copies.
DIE KLEINE GEISTLICHE HARFE. Germantown, 1803, 1808.
EIN UNPARTHEYISCHES GESANGBUCH. Lancaster, 1804, 1808, 1820.
WYNANTZ PREDIGTEN. Lancaster, 1830.
DIE ERNSTHAFTE CHRISTENPFLICHT, and CHRISTLICHER GEMUETHSGESPRAECH. Germantown, 1770.
EIN FUNDAMENT UND KLARE ANWEISUNG. Lancaster, 1853.
DIE WANDLENDE SEEL. Germantown, 1805.
DAS NEUE TESTAMENT. (Martin Luther). Philadelphia, 1815.
DIE GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE LIEDERSAMMLUNG. ERSTE AUFLAGE. Berlin, 1836. This is apparently the first Mennonite book printed in Canada, and possibly the first book of any sort printed in Waterloo County.

The following were received from J. H. Kreider, Sterling, Ill.

DIE KLEINE LIEDER-SAMMLUNG. Poland, Ohio, 1850.
A COLLECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND SPIRITUAL SONGS. Lancaster, 1864, and 1869.
HABERMANN'S GEBETBUECHLEIN. Lancaster, 1838.
A COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. Elkhart, 1880.
CATECHISM (WALDECK). Elkhart, 1880.

The following contributions were also received:

THE PALIMPSEST. July, 1921. (Amana Number). *Glenn Miller, Melvin Gingerich.*
CHRISTLICHES GEMUETHSGESPRAECH. Lancaster, 1811. *Mrs. S. R. Good, Sterling, Ill.*
KURZGEFASSTE KIRCHENGESCHICHTE. Benjamin Eby. Lancaster, 1853. *Mrs. S. R. Good.*
PRIDE AND HUMILITY. J. M. Brenneman. Elkhart, 1868. *Mrs. Samuel Nunemaker, Sterling, Ill.*
A COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. Elkhart, 1882. *Abram Burkhart, Sterling,*
A COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. Elkhart, 1882. *Abram Burkhart, Sterling, Ill.*
DIE ALLGEMEINE LIEDERSAMMLUNG. Elkhart, 1880. *Abram Burkhart.*

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27; Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29; Dula Roth, '29; Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29; Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 FEBRUARY, 1927 No. 5

EDITORIAL

In these days great emphasis is placed upon personal work. The personal worker's qualifications, training, and equipment together with the most highly approved methods of approach and attack upon the one with whom work is to be done come in for a large share of attention. It is instructive to note that the subject is usually discussed from the viewpoint of the personal worker. It might be well, just for once, to discuss it from the other viewpoint, the viewpoint of the personal workee — the one upon whom more or less successful attempts at doing personal work have been made. A number of students, it will be agreed, are convinced that their rich and full experience as personal workees rather than as personal workers entitles their opinion of the latter to some consideration.

In the first place, the personal workee has some uncomplimentary things to say concerning certain types of workers. For example, he believes that one type is in the game for personal advancement. Such a worker is aware of the fact that church leaders are on the lookout for staunch stalwart young disciples who valiantly battle for the faith of our fathers. Hence this worker concludes that the best way to advance himself is to manifest a keen interest in things religious. Naturally he falls upon his fellow students ostensibly to do them good.

The personal workee also believes that the term "witch-hunter" as applied to some workers is not altogether without justification. The present day "witch-hunter" is the successor to the Puritan who so successfully pointed out witches in his community and then dutifully touched a torch to the pile of fagots designed to burn them up. Today the "witch-hunter" has modified his tactics to the extent

that it is safe for anyone no matter how heretical to venture out without a fire-extinguisher. But the professional "witch-hunter" does insist that social pressure be brought to bear upon anyone who is not thoroughly conventional in his views to the extent that he will be made uncomfortable enough to see the error of his ways. According to the personal workee, it is a question of one person forcing his views willy-nilly down the throat of another person.

At this point it might be well to caution the personal workee to make sure that in assigning unworthy motives to another he is not merely revealing his own selfishness and intolerance. The person who most loudly condemns the counterfeit worker may perhaps be none too charitable and unselfish himself. In fact his criticisms reveal him more accurately than they do the one he condemns.

But fortunately "witch-hunters" are becoming comparatively scarce. And fortunately those who insist that most Christian workers are "witch-hunters" are becoming equally scarce. This decrease is reasonably to be expected simply because the insincere worker is shown up in a hurry and counts for little on the campus. Also the misunderstandings concerning those who are sincere but untactful are soon cleared up. On the other hand, the practice of condemning Christian workers in general because of the insincerity or the lack of tact or intelligence of a few is so irrational as to condemn itself. Everyone is agreed that we have another type of Christian worker and that contact with him invariably does one good. The type of Christian who leads a consistent life, who believes what he professes to believe, and who tactfully gives counsel when he knows that it will be welcome or profitable and not otherwise is one of the essentials on the campus of a Christian college.

—H.

INSINCERITY

"Insincerity in a man's own heart must make all his enjoyments — all that concerns him unreal; so that his whole life must seem like a merely dramatic interpretation." — Hawthorne.

Confucius said, "Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue." Yet people are continually seeking for social approval at any cost. They want others to think well of them, or, in other words, they want to be popular; and thus this love for popularity may lead them into insincerity. Just the slightest deviation from the path of conviction to try to make others shower praise and approval is a mark of a lack of self-respect and delicacy.

We know what our friends think for they have been sincere; but we have convictions which we are certain they cannot appreciate. We love our friends and we desire very much to retain their friendship, but if we dare to speak our convictions the fear of losing them looms up like an unconquerable monster; while in deviating very slightly from the line of conviction we think our friendship will be unharmed. But what comes after this slight insincerity? A gnawing at the heart's core which weighs heavily upon the spirit, a loss of self respect, others have marked the insincerity, the hope of gaining popularity is lost, our delicacy is offended, and because we know we have not done what we should we lose our self respect.

Thus insincerity uproots the very foundation of all happiness and fosters a gloomy and profoundly miserable spirit. —G.

RELIGIOUS

Bro. Noah Oyer discussed the important subject, "First Essentials of the Christian's Devotional Life" at the weekly devotional January 13. The Christian's life should be a life of growth, of moving forward, while the ultimate goal is to become like Jesus Christ. We may have knowledge of Christ, but knowledge alone will not produce growth. It is necessary to have obedience in addition to knowledge, obedience to the expressed Word and imitation of the life of our ideal — Christ. One of the essentials to the Christian's devotional life is giving one's self. "They first gave themselves." Surrender all selfishness. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." Keep spiritual interests in the foreground. Perhaps, here more individuals fail than in any other way. Another essential is to "Follow Christ." "Let him take up his cross and follow Me." Follow Christ in preparation and in filling life's place. When we are following close to Christ we will be led in the way He plans for us.

Bro. S. M. Kanagy, Special Bible Term instructor, makes weekly trips to Chicago to attend to his pastoral duties and Sunday services.

Several faculty members, namely, Dean Oyer, H. S. Bender, and C. L. Graber, presented the educational needs of the Church to the Elkhart congregation at the regular evening services, January 16.

Beginning with the program of January 22 the Christian Workers' Band plans an interesting series of subjects. The subjects are based upon the new book, "Building on the Rock", which reviews the work of the Mennonite Mission in India. The first meeting took up the "Beginnings of Mission Work in India", and "Organizing the Church and Direct Evangelism". The following meetings will consider such topics as the Orphanages, Medical Work, Industrial Shops, Schools, the Leper Asylum, Famine Relief, Home Life of the Missionaries, and one meeting will be devoted to biographies of our own missionaries who gave their lives for the cause of Christ in India.

Mission Study classes are being planned for the second semester to succeed the present Tuesday evening Bible Study classes. Five courses are outlined, one open to Academy students, two for College Freshmen and Sophomores, and two for Juniors and Seniors. The Academy class with Maurice Yoder as leader will take up the biographical study "Comrades of Service". The courses for the lower college classes are "Unoccupied Fields" by Zwemer led by Professor Hershberger, and "Every Member Evangelism" led by I. E. Burkhart. The courses for upper classmen will consider "Rural Fields" with Professor Umble as leader, and "Islam" under the leadership of Professor Bender.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America held its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., January 11-14. Bro. S. C. Yoder, who is Secretary of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities, attended the meeting.

This body is a part of a complete organization, consisting of similar bodies organized within every nation, at the top of, and over which is the International Missionary Council, which body is composed of representatives elected by such national bodies as the Foreign Missions Conference. Beside gathering infor-

mation and co-ordinating work, it studies the fields and attempts somewhat in an advisory way to determine policies.

The Foreign Missions Conference and other similar bodies are composed of representatives from each of the sending societies within the territory covered by it. This representation is based upon the amount of money each society spends on the field. In addition to these delegates there are elected by the Conference itself a number of members at large.

This national organization serves as a clearing house for all missionary information. It is an agency which aids the sending societies in doing things they could not do alone. For example; all data concerning routing, shipping, etc., is collected in the shipping department which stands ready not only to give information but also practical assistance in getting shipments of goods through to all parts of the world. It is through this organization that the Mission Boards of North America are able since the war to get their missionaries into India. That is, the British Government has turned over to this society the power of determining the fitness of missionaries going to that country. During the war England like all other nations aimed to keep out of her territory all missionaries who might interfere with her war policies or who might otherwise be undesirable. During that time and since she has been admitting only such as were passed upon favorably by this body.

Beside the routine of electing officers, submitting reports, etc., several important resolutions were passed, among which was one that gave much encouragement to those who hold that the ultimate aim in mission work should be the salvation of souls. At the meeting last year a paper was read, making a strong appeal for a shift of emphasis from the institutional and moral to the spiritual. This year this idea was given special consideration and it was practically the unanimous opinion of the entire body that while hospitals, schools and charitable work are necessary, that they should be considered as helps to the one great end — the salvation of souls.

The attendance though not large — perhaps not over 500 — was made up of representatives of various Boards operating throughout the United States and Canada. Besides, missionaries from practically every part of the world were present. The program consisted of routine business, discussion of missionary problems, and inspirational talks. Among the speakers appeared the names of John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Paul Monroe, Dr. Potter, Samuel G. Inman, Chas. Watson, and others of equal note.

"CALLING FOR YOU"

It was not until the two sisters, with their friends, had laid their brother in the cool tomb four days previous that Jesus came to the sorrow stricken home in Bethany where he had often come for rest and human sympathy. No sooner had Martha heard that He was near than she arose and went to meet Him. But grief stricken Mary suffering not only because of her brother's death, but also from a friendship wound because He who was so dear to her refused to come and restore life as well as comfort her during her brother's illness, sat still like a wounded animal, almost crushed under the double load of grief. Without doubt Martha told Jesus how Mary was grieving for . . . . "she went away and called Mary her sister secretly saying, 'The Master is come and calleth for thee.'"

Is your faith shaken in Him because He has not immediately answered your

wish and prayer? He is compassionately calling for you to come to Him and receive the assurance that He has heard your prayer and will answer in due time. He would have you learn "the patience of unanswered prayer".

Are the lowering clouds of doubt causing you to doubt His love and friendship? He is calling for you with tender rebuke, for when was His love cold and His friendship untrue? He is calling for you to come to Him and learn that He is a friend that "sticketh closer than a brother", for when father and mother forsake you then He will take you up.

Is your heart being crushed under the load of broken family ties? He calls for you in deepest sympathy and would have you come to Him and let Him touch your wounded heart with His healing finger of sympathy and love and have you know that "as a mother comforts her child so He will comfort you".

The two public programs by Mrs. Miller's classes in Oral Expression and Literary Interpretation attracted a great deal of favorable comment. The first of these programs was given on January 21 while the second followed a week later. Spice and variety characterized both programs.

Leroy Hostetler opened the first program by delivering a quite learned address on "Spectacles". He not only gave a lively history of spectacles but displayed a fine collection of the various types in use from ancient times to the present day. Beulah Loucks then spoke on "The Sphere of Poetry". The reading of Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily" by Beulah Smith was a source of keen enjoyment to everyone not only because Miss Smith read the selection in her usual dramatic manner but because of the wholesome moral of the tale. Samuel Yoder in his discussion "The Swindler", then proceeded to show that the greatest swindler is he who swindles himself. Everyone has his favorite antipathies but it is doubtful whether anyone has more than Sylvia Hostetler. The audience laughed itself breathless when she spoke on such antipathies as the one to mice or the one to scales. Of course a program of this type is incomplete without a political speech, so Merril Ivens expounded to his audience the advantages of a tariff for revenue only. Finally, Leroy Hostetler demonstrated the efficient methods which men alone use in sewing buttons on their clothes. Only those failed to laugh, and that heartily, who thought it beneath their dignity.

William Hallman as first speaker on the second program gave an interesting talk on Teutonic religions. "Black Cats", an address by Esther Brunk on our needless fears and superstitions, amused and instructed everyone. Those with well developed funny bones of course highly appreciated Leahbelle Smucker's humorous reading, "Biff Perkins' Toboggan Slide". Howard Schertz demonstrated genuine oratorical ability in giving "The Picture of a Hero", by George Mifflin Dallas. This picture of the ideal qualities of Andrew Jackson made a very favorable impression. A gripping story of a doctor's loyalty to his little friend at the risk of imprisonment was very effectively read by Lulu Smith. Then Ralph Fisher spoke on "God in Nature" and a Japanese reading by Catherine Martin concluded the program.

These programs were a source of real enjoyment to everyone privileged to hear them. Mrs. Miller and her classes are to be commended for the splendid work they have done. —H.

CAMPUS OPINION

"Would it be well to vary the daily chapel exercises once a week, say on Friday? For example, crisp, thought-provoking talks by faculty members on suitable subjects might be worth while. Or perhaps the students could profitably be made responsible for the chapel programs once a week. If so, how? What have you to suggest?"

As stated before the Editors welcome suggestions as to profitable questions for "Campus Opinion" together with worth-while discussion on subjects appearing in any issue.

Would it be profitable occasionally to vary the daily chapel exercises? I believe certain variations would be profitable. Our regular service conducted daily by one of three members of the faculty does not get the attention it should.

My first suggestion is that the faculty members, who are not ministers, should frequently conduct chapel. They might use about the same order in the service as is now used, adding, if they chose, some remarks on the Scripture lesson, or on some topic suggested by it. Interest was considerably increased last year when this plan was used for several weeks. Formerly lectures by faculty members were occasionally given at the close of the ordinary chapel service. The subjects usually dealt with the work of the various departments. Since no student is able to take instruction in every department, these talks were highly appreciated. I should like to hear one or two such lectures from each instructor in every school year.

Chapel exercises by visitors usually bring fresh viewpoints. They are good correctives against loss of interest on the one hand, and on the other hand, against isolation from the practical world, the world of the home folks. If visitors do not come often enough, why not invite alumni, business men, or ministers from other congregations and other denominations perhaps once in a fortnight? They would be benefited as well as we. It will not hurt them to become acquainted with Goshen College.

The suggestion that the students be given the responsibility for certain chapel programs seems to be worth a trial. To give them the work of arranging and conducting chapel exercises should give them a feeling of interest and responsibility that they do not now have. One such program each week for perhaps five, or six, consecutive weeks should be helpful to both faculty and students.

The merits of the foregoing variations are two-fold. First, they should be fruitful of fresh constructive thought. Second, they should increase interest, and reduce inattention.

However, the students themselves can make a few variations. They need to eliminate talking and studying from the chapel period. They need to participate more generally in the singing. Exit from the hall would be much easier, and more orderly if the persons in each row of seats were allowed to pass out before those

behind begin to crowd into the aisles. Anyone who needs to leave immediately could be excused from his regular chapel seat to sit at some place conveniently near the door.

In conclusion, I believe that Bible reading and prayer should not be omitted in any case. The chapel service, as now conducted, is as good in itself as the variations that I have proposed. I believe the suggestions are practicable. Changes may be desirable, yet, in this as in every other good work, the real task falls upon those who are ordinarily responsible for it. —A. D. Bixler.

Our chapel exercises as they are at present conducted have some very strong points. The practice of allowing few announcements and no reprimands to cool the devotional spirit which may be burning in the hearts of the expectant, waiting assembly, the hymn, the Scripture reading, and the prayer, are uplifting to the full-grown man or woman in Christ, the one who consciously makes an effort to tune his heart to the message from the Word. To the mystical and the meditative mind these exercises are food. These few moments form a lull in the day in which he reaches out to gain more food for thought and meditation.

But there are other temperaments and stages of growth. These do not and cannot appreciate to the fullest extent our present chapel exercises. There are temperaments which do not appreciate the solemnity of formality and do not worship in such an atmosphere. They rather demand variation. These perhaps form a larger class than the mystical class. There are those who crave the practical and need concrete applications of the Scripture to life. And there are those who in their stage of spiritual growth have not arrived at sufficient maturity to make their own applications and interpretations of Scripture. In other words, they are not able to chew the meat of the Word, but need to be nourished on the milk of the Book. As babes in Christ they need to be fed, rather than to be asked to feed themselves.

Therefore I believe our chapel exercises should keep in mind every class of students, every temperament, and every stage of growth. To do this, variation of method is necessary. This does not mean that the chapel program should cater to any demands for modern "peptomism", for these few moments should be spiritually uplifting. They should unify the student family as the family altar strengthens the ties of home. There might be occasional talks by faculty members, more applications of Scriptures read, and more variations in types of hymns. Perhaps the chapel hour is not the time to learn new songs, and it is to be questioned whether students are spiritually blessed by singing songs they do not like. It might be asked whether they will even make an effort to sing them. The various religious organizations might be allowed to take their turns in presenting messages to the student body, for in no other place do they have an opportunity to reach the entire student body. Let the chapel exercises then be planned to lead the entire student body as much as possible into a spirit of devotion and worship. —Esther Brunk.

I don't believe that very many people get tired of the way in which we have our chapel conducted. I have heard some students say, "Before I came to school I thought chapel would be a bore, but it isn't." We should attempt more than to make it merely bearable. We should make it thought-provoking and helpful.

There are problems in the lives of students whose solution is helped very

much by a few suggestions. There are fields of thought of whose existence students scarcely know. There are lines of thought, outside the courses offered in the curriculum, which the student must explore, before he can be said to be truly educated.

Where shall the students receive this help? How can a college make them explore these different fields of thought? How can she help them solve some of their problems? In her literary societies they are brought face to face with new ideas. But it seems to me, that our College is losing an opportunity in helping her students to a deeper, fuller, and more efficient life, by not having special chapel talks. The talks should be short, interesting, and to the point.

I think we ought to have a short talk after our regular chapel exercises, about one morning every week. This talk could be given by a faculty member or by an upper classman. A committee of three might have charge of these talks. It could consist of two members chosen from the faculty and one from the upper classes.

Whenever any of the students or the faculty had a suggestion they could give it to this committee. In this way we could have talks that would cover the needs of the student body.

When I advocate a plan like this I realize that we have a full schedule. I know that most students have about all that they want to do. But I believe the results of a program like this would be worth the extra time involved. As Daniel said to Melzar, I should like to say to those in whose power it is to bring this about, "Try us for six or eight weeks and see what it will do for us."

—Milton Vogt.

There are very few things which do not lose their freshness after long repetition. I think our chapel exercises often suffer in this way. Perhaps no part becomes more monotonous and old than the Gloria Patri. A change here would be welcome. The Lord's Prayer could be chanted or even a different form of the Gloria Patri would help. A very slight occasional variation has a great effect on the whole exercise. The suggestion of varying the chapel exercises once a week is good. Short addresses would be appreciated by most of the students. However, unless these are "crisp and thought-provoking", little advantage will be gained. Such talks could be given by faculty members, business and professional men of the city, or visitors and friends of the College. The scope should be broad and unlimited. An address on some literary, scientific, or historical subject or some problem of general student interest would be equally interesting.

The students already have sufficient opportunities for self-expression in the religious and other extra-curricular activities. In fact the chapel is the only student meeting for which they do not have direct or partial resposibility and this should not be added to the list. There may be one exception. Special music could be given by the musical organizations. But on the whole, the chapel should be a meeting to which the students could go free and ready to receive inspiration and refreshment, and live subjects presented in a live manner once a week would in no way detract from this aim. —Howard Musselman.

A chapel exercise to be of greatest benefit, must be somewhat recreational. That does not mean that it cannot be spiritually beneficial or instructive. Nor

does it assume that no one dare participate in deep thought or meditation during the chapel period. It does mean, however, that there should be a change from the regular routine of the day, and unless this is true, the lasting impressions which we gain from our chapel exercise will be few and far between. I believe we are safe to estimate that the number of lasting impressions vary in direct proportion to the square of the difference between our regular daily routine and our chapel period, other things being equal.

The real issue then resolves itself into the following: In what way can we make our chapel service the most instructive and yet the most recreational? Can it be done by having a set program or by varying it occasionally?

One of the things to which I had the most difficulty in adjusting myself when I came to Goshen College was the brevity and lack of emphasis placed on the chapel exercise. I had been used to a chapel period of at least half an hour, and quite often three-fourths or even a whole hour would elapse in this exercise. We never thought of chapel without a lecture, by a faculty member, or some student feature. It is a significant fact that old students from this college often referred to the chapel exercise as being the most impressive feature of the school. It lasted longer in their minds than the work of the class room. Now it might have been overdone, but I honestly believe there is too much formality and routine in our chapel here. In the first place, it is too short. We should have a chance to relax from the strain of class-room grind and center our minds on something else. Personally, I think an occasional lecture by a faculty member or a student program would be excellent.

I wonder just a mite whether some one will not take offense at my treatment. Some one is sure to think that what I want is a jolly good time with some witty fellow pulling rare jokes from the platform for about half an hour. Probably the word *recreate* is somewhat misleading. It means to revive, cheer, or refresh. Now if you never have revived, cheered, or refreshed yourself by thinking on great subjects or meditating on fathomless moral truths, why of course you don't know what I mean by saying our chapel period should be recreational. I mean simply this: we should forget all about our lessons and studies and aches and pains, and concentrate our minds on something different and new. The question is: Can this be done best by invariably singing a hymn, followed by Scripture reading, prayer, and Gloria Patri This has been our set program, with few exceptions, for years.

There is little doubt in my mind but that a weekly, or even a semi-weekly, faculty or student lecture or program would be a splendid improvement in our chapel exercise. —Samuel Yoder.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

HOMERIAN

The first meeting held in the new Homerian Hall was on December 20, 1926. It consisted of a short business meeting. Every member is well pleased with the new Hall as it is better equipped to fill the needs of the society and is much more attractive than the old Ciceronian Hall.

A dedication program was given on January 10, and several topics on literary work were discussed. The amalgamation of the Academy societies, which was discussed, has proved to be quite an improvement compared to having two societies. The Homerian motto "Gradatim" was discussed in full by Mary Musselman.

On January 17, the program was devoted to the life and works of Longfellow. A ukulele solo by Raymond Book concluded the program.

After the program the following officers were selected for the next six weeks:

President ---------- Sharon Brunk
Vice President ---------- John Leatherman
Secretary ---------- Esther Widmer
Critic ---------- Lester Wenger
Ushers ---------- Treva Sherman, David Leichty

AVON

For the Avons the year 1927 started with a New Year's program. Roll call was answered by New Year's quotations. Most of the quotations breathed the same sentiment — "Make the coming year better than any before." Beatrice Hershey talked to us on "The Value of Ideals". She emphasized the fact that without ideals we cannot make life worth while. Ideals, she said, must be so high that they can never be reached. When reached, they are no longer ideals. Dora Shantz read a selection that fitted nicely with the general theme of the program. A piano solo by Ethel Oyer was the concluding number.

Ideals of good music and its composers was the theme of our second program. Wilma Welty told us of the struggles and final success of Franz Peter Schubert. We know him today as a famous song writer, yet his productions have for us a deeper meaning when we know of some of the difficulties he encountered. Especially were we interested in what Elsie Long had to tell us of Handel and how he composed the Messiah. It was surprising to know that this great production was composed in a week's time. "How to Appreciate Good Music" was discussed by Lulu Smith. Our critic added originality and interest to our program by asking each member of the society to write out a criticism of the different numbers.

Three five minute talks were included in our third program. LaVerne Sommers gave a few points on the subject "Our Duty of Kindness to Others" and then read a selection to illustrate her points. "An Unappreciated Opportunity—Work" was treated by Fyrne Miller. She suggested that as students we fail to appreciate this, one of our greatest opportunities, because we always feel we have too great a share of it. Mabel Wyse had for the subject of her talk "Old-fashioned Helpfulness vs. Modern Independence". She told us that the old-fashioned type of helpfulness had in the cities practically disappeared. Families living in the same apartment house scarcely know each other. The country folks have retained

to some extent this helpful spirit, but even they seem to be in danger of losing it. For the last number Ethel Oyer read "Wheels of Time".

On January 14, the Auroras and Avons gave their public program "Farm Life". An oration, "The Call of the Land", given by Amasa Kauffman, gave the audience an idea of what farm life can mean. In a reading Grace Brunk presented a beautiful picture of an humble farm home. The social side of farm life with its greater advantages was emphasized by Milton Vogt. A pantomime showing the woman's work in the farm home was presented under the leadership of Esther Brunk. The music of the evening was furnished by the Aurora quartet.

AURORA

One of the constant aims of our society has been to render programs that produce original thought and ideas, and programs that are different. And so on January 10, a program was given which tested the originality of several of our members. Ralph Fisher, one of our poets, composed a very acceptable poem in his usual faultless style while original specific solutions were given to the following questions: New Sources of Power, A Substitute for the Volstead Act, and Assimilating Foreign Elements in our Large Cities. Mr. Kauffman especially had some quite original ideas on a Substitute for the Volstead Act. Some of his outstanding points were the creation of several "house-of-refuge" areas wherein liquor could be bought and sold without restraint for a period of ten years. After this they would be abolished and stricter laws would be enforced. During these ten years outside of these special areas the prohibition laws would be strictly enforced with heavy fines and long prison sentences.

On January 17 we indulged in an altogether different type of program on physical science. Walter Roupp ably explained how vision is accomplished by radio. It is still in its infancy but in a few years we shall probably watch our radio entertainers while listening to them. The goal the medieval alchemists had set, toward which they worked incessantly, namely, transformation of elements, has at last been reached. Years ago such a statement would have created an excited stir among folks, but today to our sophisticated minds such a fact repeated by one of our members only caused passing interest. The salient fact in the trend of scientific accomplishment as discussed by Jonathan Yoder is essentially a search for a firm foundation on which we can find the truth.

On January 24 a novel and interesting extemporaneous program entertained the rest of us who were not so fortunate as to be called upon to speak, orate, or sing. Such timely topics as Flaming Youth, The Nicaraguan Situation, and Individualism were discussed. Needless to say some fast and furious thinking was indulged in and as a result some quite original statements were produced. But we all agreed that for developing quick thinking nothing excels extemporaneous speaking.

VESPERIAN

Can we imagine the world without music? Ever since the creation of the world music has been as essential to man's existence as food and raiment. Someone has aptly written that music rules the world.

This essential subject was discussed by the Vesperians on January 17. During that program we became better acquainted with the lives of Mozart, Fanny Crosby,

and Bach. The operas, Il Trovatore, and Aida, were ably reviewed by Mary Kauffman and Hazel Stauffer. Some of the Vesperian musical talent was displayed in the piano solo played by Lois Lapp, and the vocal solo by Verna Graber. Sylvia Hostetler and Lois Lapp sang a number of hymns written by Fanny Crosby.

At our last meeting the Vesperians were entertained by Mrs. C. L. Graber and Mrs. Melvin Gingerich at the home of Mrs. Graber. Mrs. Gingerich is a former Vesperian. The program was humorous in nature and was the cause of a great deal of hearty laughter. Readings were given by Bessie Birky, Miss Wyse, and Ada Lapp. In C. Ruth Yoder's humorous essay we learned of the different kinds of bones such as back bones, lazy bones, jaw bones, and crazy bones.

"Too Much Onion" was the subject of Ruth V. Yoder's original story. Various Vesperians were characterized by Sylvia Hostetler, and last of all Miss Hostetler impersonated a bashful maiden displaying her skill at the piano after much pleading on the part of her lover.

ADELPHIAN

As Adelphians, we strive for perfection in all forms of literary work as witnessed in our program of January 10. Titus Books gave an interesting extemporaneous talk on a trip through California. The conversational duet by L. J. Martin and C. P. Martin was appreciated for its humor, good sense, and dramatic skill. A manuscript reading describing a trip through the Jewish Ghetto of Chicago was given by Charles Fricke. An impromptu, "How the Adelphians Can Win the Maple Leaf Contest", was earnestly discussed by Quintus Leatherman, stimulating the Adelphians to greater action.

We considered the artists of the poetical field in our next program of January 17. The biography and a reading from Lowell were given in the characteristic "F. S." manner. Joseph Buzzard spoke on the "Life of Poe". A lively round-table discussion followed on the merits and criticism of recent poets. The program closed with a quotation contest which put the contestants to task by the recalling of quotations.

Electricity! The how, why, and wherefore of it was discussed January 24. Earl Byler carefully traced the history of electricity to the present day. Claire Amstutz clearly presented some of the important electrical inventions of Edison, flavoring the talk with bits of humor. Jay Eberly spoke of the contributions of electricity to the industrial world. An impromptu debate on electricity versus railroads furnished laughter for a few minutes.

We are glad to have Paul Kortemeier as one of our number. We wish him success in appropriating the social and literary benefits found among the Adelphian brotherhood and in our Adelphian programs.

College News

Christmas and wedding bells chimed out in happy harmony in Garden City, Missouri, the evening of December 24, 1926, when Glenn Miller, head of the department of physical science, and Mary Pearl Klopfenstein, instructor in English at Goshen College were quietly married at the home of the bride by Bro. Hartzler.

Bertha Burkholder, Nellie Zook, Paul Bender, and Wallace Miller were attendants. Only intimate friends were present.

The event took the campus entirely by surprise. No one had the slightest suspicion that any such plot was brewing. On Friday, December 17, each of the two instructors assigned lessons for Monday in the usual manner, as though nothing at all were in store for the next few days.

But early Saturday morning, before the break of day, the couple set out for Missouri, without bidding adieu. It was Saturday noon till the glad news had found its way to the bewildered student body.

After the "get-acquainted" social for the Special Bible Term students, Friday evening, January 7, Professor Miller was guest of honor at a good, old-time charivari conducted by thirty-five of the college men. Occupying his throne of honor in the rear of a tire-less, top-less, seat-less, what-not-less, 1914 Ford, to which had been appropriately attached tin cans, kettles and pipes of all manner and description, he was towed, with a special police escort, through the main section of the town, after which he treated the entire crowd at one of the city restaurants. He was then returned to his new home on South Eighth street, and, after nine rousing "rah's!" for Mr. and Mrs. Miller, was bid good-night by the well-satisfied group.

This is the first time in the history of the College that two members of the Faculty have been married during the school term. A precedent? Time will tell!

Mrs. Jacob Brunk from Lyman, Mississippi, has for the last few weeks been the guest of her son and daughter, Sharon and Esther.

On Sunday, January 23, Mrs. Brunk, Esther, Grace, Sharon and Orvan were entertained at the B. J. Schertz home.

Professor Umble, Miss Witmer, and Professor Witmer, who were ill for a few days, are again meeting their classes. Professor Lehman is not yet able to return to his classes.

Mayme King from West Liberty, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Oyer.

Already student faces are becoming long and brows puckered at the thought of the coming examinations.

The snow piled on the trees and shrubbery made the campus a beautiful sight on the morning of January 13. Students with their cameras were out enjoying the beauty.

Physical examinations for the girls have been started, but not completed, because of the illness of Dr. Miller.

Miss Wyse is planning a series of basket ball games between the women of the different states. Thus far only the four states have organized teams — Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois.

A fudge and popcorn party was enjoyed in Beulah Smith's room on the evening of January 17. Study period was not observed because most of the classes had gone for bob-sled rides.

On January 16, Ray Johns called at the College in a bob-sled for the following students and teachers: Nellie Zook, Verna Graber, Pearl Detweiler, Mary Kauffman, Miss Witmer, Miss Burkholder, Esther Brunk, Mary Fretz, Willard Smith, Tilman Smith, Wallace Miller, Charles Fricke, Quintus Leatherman, Elvin Snyder, Chauncey Smucker, and Leroy Hostetler. They reported a jolly afternoon and evening.

Leahbelle Smucker, Mabel and Dula Roth spent Sunday, January 16, at Esther Leininger's home in Elkhart.

The Freshman girls' Sunday school class with their teacher, Miss Burkholder, had a Hindu party Tuesday evening, January 18. All went costumed in Saris, the Hindu garment. Rice, curri, and bread were served, the fingers taking place of all silverware.

Ada and Lois Lapp were the guests of Ray Ebersole of Elkhart, Sunday, January 23.

Pearl D.: Mary Martin could play on the Indiana team.
Mabel Roth: Why no she couldn't. She's from Elkhart.

Alma Zehr spent Sunday, January 16 at the home of Mary Martin near Elkhart.

Treva Sherman celebrated her eighteenth birthday by having a special table in the dining hall. Nine girls were her guests and aided her in eating her birthday cake.

David Landis, of Lancaster, Pa., spent the week, January 20-27, visiting Elsie May Landis, his daughter, who is academy principal.

Mabel Wyse spent the week end in Elkhart at the home of Dr. S. T. Miller.

Dora Schantz established her reputation as an M. D. on the night of the Senior bob-sled party.

Elizabeth and Verna Graber and Ruth V. and Martha Yoder were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leatherman of Goshen, January 23.

A fourteen-inch blanket of snow, falling the latter part of the week of January 9, made sled riding the principal social diversion the first part of the following week. On Monday evening, four loads left the College. The Seniors spent the evening touring the country a la sleigh-bell; the Sophomores were entertained at the home of Ray Johns; the Freshmen were guests at the home of Jesse Smucker; and the Academy students were guests of Miss Elsie May Landis, their principal.

On January 18, the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Aid Association held its annual meeting in the Assembly Hall.

Word from Dr. Correll states that he landed in New York, January 23, and will be at the College after February 4, to take up regular class work for the second semester. Serious illness prevented the return of Dr. Correll to the College last fall, from Germany, where he had spent the summer in research work.

On Sunday, January 16, Nellie Miller entertained Lulu Smith, Ethel Oyer, Miss Wyse, and Esther Roth, at her home near Middlebury.

Joseph Buzzard is the victim of a very slight attack of scarlet fever. After two days of confinement, he had sufficiently recovered to snowball his roommates at East Hall from the roof of the porch, and to entertain them and passersby, by his lusty singing in the same position. As a matter of safety, he is being confined for some time.

Sunday, January 16, Ruth V. and Martha Yoder were the guests of Miss Florence Bender.

The girls taking laboratory work in Chemistry sometimes ask rather bright questions. Alma Zehr wants to know whether distilled water is "decent", while Leahbelle Smucker on learning that hydrogen sulphide is a reducing agent innocently inquired whether it would help Sylvia Hostetler.

Tilman Smith and Wallace Miller turkey-gobbled a dummy with considerable vigor on the evening of January 29.

ALUMNI

Harry Roth, student in Elkhart Institute in 1900-01, is Superintendent of the buildings and grounds of the College. He has two daughters, Dula and Mabel, in the College, and a daughter, Mary, and a son, Mark, in the Academy.

John F. Slabaugh, '17, Instructor in Goshen College, has a son, Paul, in the Academy class of '27.

E. S. Hallman, traveling secretary for the College, '12-15, has charge of a Mennonite congregation near Guernsey, Sask. His son, William, Academy '25, is a College Sophomore. His son Abram is completing his Academy work this year.

Silas Hertzler, '13, resigned his position in high school in New Haven, Connecticut. He is devoting all his time to his dissertation for the Ph. D. degree at Yale University. He intends to resume his work in Goshen College next September.

Rhea Yoder, '23, is teaching Home Economics in a high school, Huntington County, Indiana.

J. Paul Sauder, '25, Millersville, Pa., and Alice Shenk, Denbigh, Va., were united in marriage on December 28, 1926. at the home of the bride's parents, by the bride's father, Daniel Shenk. A number of guests from Washington, D. C., Millersville, Pa., Elverson, Pa., and Denbigh, Va., witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Sauder is teaching in high school in New Holland, Pennsylvania.

Ellis Zook, ex-'27, visited the College on January 8-9. He returned to Chicago, where he is employed by the John Lucas Paint Company.

Hermione Brunk, ex-student, teaches the first grade in the Wakarusa Grade School.

Mary Wenger, '25, is teaching near Hagerstown. Maryland.

Bessie (Wyse) Frey, ex-'26, is in Goshen with her husband, Edgar Frey, who is a student in the Academy.

Mrs. Howard Brown, an ex-student is in State College, New Mexico, where her husband is attending school. Mrs. Brown was formerly Careno Brunk.

ATHLETICS

The basket ball games since Christmas vacation have for the most part been very interesting. Close guarding has been the feature of most of the games. All the teams play a strong five-man defense. and as a result the scores have been low. However. it is agreed among the sport critics at Goshen College that if ninety-five per cent of the shots were made the scores might assume more elaborate proportions.

When school closed for vacation the Seniors held the top position by virtue of two victories and no reverses. The Juniors were in second place having won three games straight after starting the season with a game in the lost column. The Academy team was in third position with two victories and two losses, and the Sophomore and Freshman teams disputed the right for the cellar position as each had won one game and lost three. Recent games have changed the percentage chart considerably and at present it stands thus:

	Won	*Lost*	*Pct.*
Juniors	4	1	.800
Seniors	3	1	.750
Sophomores	2	3	.400
Academy	2	3	.400
Freshmen	1	4	.200

The game which lowered the colors of the Seniors for the first time was the one with the Academy. This was a fast game marked by accurate goal shooting. At the half the score was 17-16 in favor of the Academy and ended 32-27 with the same team holding the advantage. Erb connected with the basket seven times from the field and was high point man for the Seniors.

The scoring on the Academy team was distributed between S. Brunk, O. Brunk, and Leichty.

The Seniors, thinking that it might mar their social complexion to be second to any team, went out and won their next game with the Sophomores as opponents, and thus are able to enjoy with the Juniors, the pure air which can be gotten only from the top rung of the ladder.

The game was a close one and the Sophomores enjoyed the lead during most of the game. During the closing moments of the game four points separated the Seniors from a tie, time was called out, and a heart-stirring conference was held by each team. Again the game started. Miller made a nice shot from the side of the court. Fricke dropped a long one through from center and the score was tied. Then as an anti-climax "Dad" Erb took one fleeting glance at the goal, heaved the ball and sunk the shot from center which gave the Seniors a 19-17 victory.

The biggest basket ball upset of the year came on the evening of January 22. The game was one between the Sophomore and Academy teams and the dope bucket said it was anybody's game. The Sophomores, smarting from the effects of a recent game lost by a small difference in score, went on the floor determined to win and win they did. The Academy offense was completely paralyzed by the strong Sophomore defense and was able to get but one field goal and two free throws. The ordeal ended 18-4. The guarding of Musselman was a feature of the game.

January 15 was a "large" basket ball night. The Vesperian and Avon Literary societies were the antagonists in the first game and the Aurora and Adelphian literary teams furnished the opposition in the second game. Not wishing to arouse the wrath of the ladies by calling their game a curtain-raiser, we will call it the first game of the evening. Well, the Vesperians won that game 10-6. In order not to create hurt feelings among players or any personal animosity, let it suffice to say that each of the twelve players "played a whale of a game".

The Aurora-Adelphian game was typical and ran true to form. The game was close but at the same time quite clean. Although every one fought hard, abilities along this line were limited strictly to basket-ball and good feeling prevailed throughout the contest.

The Adelphians led the first quarter 2-0, but at the half the Aurora team held a 4-2 lead. At the beginning of the second half the Adelphians forged ahead and maintained a straight advantage until the final whistle when the score stood 12-11.

The Box Score:

ADELPHIANS

	B.	F.T.	P.F.	T.P.
Myers, f.	2	0	1	4
T. Smith, f. (c)	3	0	1	6
M. Schertz, c.	0	0	2	0
Byler, g.	0	0	1	0
M. Smith, g.	1	0	1	2
Totals	6	0	6	12

AURORAS

	B.	F.T.	P.F.	T.P.
Miller, f.	3	0	1	6
Erb, f.	2	0	1	4
Fisher, c.	0	1	1	1
Camp, g. (c.)	0	0	1	0
Roupp, g.	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	1	4	11

The gymnasium improvement work is now completed for the year. Probably in years to come other improvements will be made, but for the present it is felt that substantial progress has been made. Most of the work was done by the students. Each male member of the Athletic Association was expected to donate seven hours work and for the most part the students cooperated splendidly. Of course, there were a few who were too heavily weighted down with the cares of life but this is to be expected.

The installation of the shower accomodations has brought many words of appreciation from the men. There are four showers and an automatic gas heater furnishes ample hot water for these. The large stove in the basement keeps both shower and dressing rooms at a very comfortable temperature. Now that

we have the showers no one will have to expose himself to the cold while in a sweated condition, in going to his room. This will have a marked effect in reducing serious colds. As yet no arrangements have been made for lockers in the dressing room but this will be taken care of in the near future.

Improvements have been made on the playing floor of the gymnasium also. The floor was sanded thoroughly and then given a good coat of hot linseed oil. All lines on the floor received two coats of paint and the back boards were improved by receiving three coats of white paint. The floor in the little gymnasium was also oiled and this makes a very convenient apparatus room. The physical culture classes at times meet in this room, and the men find it a very suitable place to pull some of their stunts.

The new apparatus which is now set up for use broadens the field for physical culture development a great deal and the instructors now expect to make more rapid progress.

Chas. Fricke, physical director for the men, spent his Christmas vacation in making some very valuable apparatus. He made a set of parallel bars and also a horizontal bar. This apparatus if purchased from a sporting goods company would cost nearly one hundred dollars. The little gymnasium containing all the apparatus has become a real asset to the College instead of the customary store room and dirt trap.

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Luncheon Service Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Developing Printing

Drs. Eby & Eby

H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service

Smith-Clark Company

Home Outfitters

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperies

MEN'S BETTER SHIRTS

NOVELTY RAYON MATERIALS

Collars Attached
Solid Colors

$1.98

Cut to Fit
Durable Materials

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORES

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and
Transfer Service
Phone 119

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"The College Dentist"
Thirteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Newell's

Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN
Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment
Phone — Office 1 on 107
Residence 2 on 107
Jefferson Theater Building

Send it to a Master

Gilbert's Dry
Cleaning Co.
Phone 463
125 E. Lincoln

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women
208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind.

An Invitation To College Men

WE WOULD CONSIDER IT A PLEASURE TO SHOW YOU OUR NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. THERE IS NOTHING FREAKISH ABOUT THEM. THEY ARE CLOTHES YOU CAN WEAR INTO THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE BIGGEST SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY WITH ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE THAT THEY ARE RIGHT.—WE ARE FEATURING EVERY SUIT WITH TWO-PAIR TROUSERS.

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

Selz Shoes Quad Hall Clothes

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

Hungry Again?

We'll Fill You Up!

Try Ma's Cooking

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros , Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G. Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

109½ E. Lncoln Ave.

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

at

POPULAR PRICES

Serve Yourself Shoe Store

Opposite Jefferson Theater

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

The Gift

that creates no greater obligation than the friendly thoughtfulness that prompted it.—

Your Photograph

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington

Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

VALENTINE BOXES A SPECIALTY THIS MONTH

Cor. Clinton & Main

Nick Paflas, Prop

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For KODAK Service

We take Amateur Photos at Amateur Prices.
Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring
Picture Framing
107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

Bill Folds, Wallets, Key Cases, Collar Cases, Hair Brush Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags.

Brief Cases, Music Rolls, Umbrellas

Repairing of All Kinds

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

LINCOLN CLEANERS

CLEANING, REPAIRING, PRESSING

106 E. Lncoln Ave. Phone 388

GOLDEN RULE

SUIT **NASH** O'COAT

$23.00

CUSTOM BUILT

H. E. Apt. Calvin Gibson

The College Record

Christian Life Number

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY



MARCH, 1927

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 6

SUMMER SCHOOL

Goshen College

has arranged for a summer session beginning June 20th, ,and continuing for nine weeks.

Courses in College and Academy

will be offered in the departments of Bible, Biological Science, Education, English, History and Social Science, Latin and Modern Languages.

Students

desiring to shorten the regular residence requirements for graduation or to make up deficiencies of credit will find this an excellent opportunity for doing so. It will be possible to secure nine semester hours of credit during the session.

The Teaching Staff

is made up of instructors selected from the regular faculty, with one from the Hesston College Faculty.

Catalogs

are ready for distribution. If interested write to the President or Secretary of Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

MARCH NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN

SPECIAL LECTURES FOR MINISTERS' WEEK

Sermon Preparation ---------- J. L. Stauffer, Harrisonburg, Va.

The Work of the Pastor:

How to Deepen the Spiritual Life of the Congregation ------- S. M. Kanagy

The Pastor and His Young People ---------- S. M. Kanagy

Effective Visitation ---------- S. M. Kanagy

The Pastor His Own Evangelist ---------- C. F. Derstine

The Minister and the Work of the Church ---------- J. A. Ressler

Studies in the Word ---------- J. L. Stauffer

(These studies were based on messages from the Gospel of John)

Most of the Lectures were followed by Round Table Discussions.

PROGRAM OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE COLLEGE FEBRUARY 18 TO FEBRUARY 20

FRIDAY EVENING

Christ in the Life

7:00 Song Service

Devotional Studies ---------- Noah Oyer, Goshen Indiana.

Entering into Life with Christ ------ John L. Stauffer, Harrisonburg, Va.

Living the Yielded Life with Christ -------- I. W. Royer, Orrville, Ohio.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Loyalty

2:30 Song Service

Devotional Studies

The Challenge of Our Faith ---------- S. M. Kanagy, Chicago, Ill.

The Challenge of Our Past ---------- Harold S. Bender, Goshen, Ind.

The Challenge of Our Future ------ S. E. Allgyer, West Liberty, Ohio.

SATURDAY EVENING

The Church and Her Young People

7:00 Song Service

Devotional Studies

The Mennonite Church and the Education of Her Young People ---------- A. J. Steiner, North Lima, Ohio.

Our Young People and Unity in the Church ---- A. C. Good, Sterling, Ill.

SUNDAY MORNING

9:45 Sunday School
10:45 Sermon ---------- S. E. Allgyer

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The Christian Call

2:00 Song Service
Devotional Studies
The Christian in the World ---------- S. F. Coffman
The Place of the Church in my Plan for Life ---- O. O. Miller, Akron, Pa.
Called of God ---------- J. A. Ressler, Scottdale, Pa.

SUNDAY EVENING

7:00 Song Service
Devotional Studies
Our Spiritual Resources ---------- S. F. Coffman
Jesus the Lord of Life ---------- C. F. Derstine, Kitchener, Ont.

Moderator ---------- A. J. Steiner, North Lima, Ohio.
Assistant Moderator ---------- C. L. Graber, Goshen, Ind.
Chorister ---------- B. F. Hartzler, Goshen, Ind.

Noah Oyer conducted the Devotional Studies for each session.
The College Choruses provided special music for each of the evening programs.

A life with Christ is a growing life. —Noah Oyer.

There is no life apart from Christ. —J. L. Stauffer.

Paul exalts Christ at every turn. —Noah Oyer.

Eternal life can issue only from Him who inhabits eternity.
—J. L. Stauffer.

You cannot live the yielded life with Christ if you do not know Him.
—I. W. Royer.

Thank God for the certainty with which we can speak, "For we know whom we have believed." —S. M. Kanagy.

Remember is one of the tenderest as well as one of the bitterest words in the English language. —H. S. Bender.

We need an unselfish devotion to the cause we have espoused.
—J. A. Ressler.

It is a serious thing for men and women to be lost in the Church.
—J. L. Stauffer.

Will you take stones or bread? The test comes to every one.
—I. W. Royer.

To be a real Christian is to be a real follower of Jesus. —S. M. Kanagy.

The challenge of suffering is steadfastness. —H. S. Bender.

Often our lack of sympathy toward one another is due to a lack of understanding of other needs and environment. —J. A. Ressler.

The passion of Paul was to know the whole will of God. —I. W. Royer.

The Lord is seeking for young men and women, boys and girls whose heart will be true to Him. —S. M. Kanagy.

It is one thing to die and another to die in the faith. —H. S. Bender.

The yielded life often thrusts you where you did not expect to go.
—I. W. Royer.

We are not loyal to the things about which we are in doubt.—Noah Oyer.

The challenge of our faith is to carry the gospel of Christ to the entire world. —S. M. Kanagy.

We need each other in all of our activities. —J. A. Ressler.

There are thousands who are lost because of someone's carelessness.
—C. F. Derstine.

There is a crying need today for ordinary day by day Christians in business, in school, in the Church. —O. O. Miller.

One of the greatest mistakes is to think that the present is not the critical moment. —J. A. Ressler

The Holy Spirit does not forsake us when we grieve him any more than our fathers and mothers forsook us when we grieved them. —S. F. Coffman.

The great work of the world is done in the usual way. —J. A. Ressler.

Names of Ministers and Deacons Attending the Christian Life Conference held at Goshen College

C. A. Hartzler	Goshen, Ind.
J. A. Ressler	Scottdale, Pa.
I. W. Royer	Orrville, Ohio.
S. M. Kanagy	Chicago, Ill.
D. D. Miller	Middlebury, Ind.
A. C. Good	Sterling, Ill.
Amos Nusbaum	Middlebury, Ind.
David Yontz	Goshen, Ind.
Andrew Brenneman	Elida, Ohio.
David Freidt	Dover, Ohio.
C. C. King	Canton, Ohio.
Maurice O'Connell	Lima, Ohio.
Perry Heller	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Earl Miller	Peoria, Ill.
Jacob Christophel	Goshen, Ind.
J. S. Hartzler	Elkhart, Ind.

While you wait for the larger call, serve while you wait. —O. O. Miller.

The reason that we do not recognize the voice of God is that we are not in tune. —J. A. Ressler.

The American youth is naughty because of the things he is feeding upon. —A. C. Good.

The present moment is the critical and decisive moment of your life. —J. A. Ressler.

Do things where you are—if the pick and shovel come to your hands, use them. —O. O. Miller.

The challenge of faithfulness is consecration. —H. S. Bender.

It is the mission of every man and woman to reveal Christ to the world. —S. F. Coffman.

Remember the suffering, the faith, the achievement, the failure, the gift, the God of our fathers. —H. S. Bender.

The Lord wants men who are not afraid to sweat in His service. —O. O. Miller.

The challenge of failure is humility and self-examination.—H. S. Bender.

The spiritual oversight of our youth is a tremendous task. —A. C. Good.

The challenge of the gift is gratitude. —H. S. Bender.

It is no harder to be a Christian today any place where a Christian has any business to be than it has ever been before. —O. O. Miller.

The evangelistic passion is cultivated by the study of the Gospels. —C. F. Derstine.

If a memory of the past is merely a sentiment concerning those who have occasioned it, it might as well lie with them in their graves. —H. S. Bender.

D. D. Troyer – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Edwin Yoder – – – – – – – – Topeka, Ind.
Paul Yoder – – – – – – – Columbiana, Ohio.
D. A. Yoder – – – – – – – – Elkhart, Ind.
Floyd Weaver – – – – – – – – Rensalier, Ind.
Protus Brubaker – – – – – – – Elkhart, Ind.
Jonas Loucks – – – – – – – – Wakarusa, Ind.
D. J. Johns – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Ira Johns – – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Silas Weldy – – – – – – – – Wakarusa, Ind.
Josiah Miller – – – – – – – Shipshewana, Ind.
Oscar Hostetler – – – – – – – Topeka, Ind.
Menno Yoder – – – – – – – – Topeka, Ind.
Earl Miller – – – – – – – Middlebury, Ind.
Percy Miller – – – – – – – Shipshewana, Ind.
Joseph Hooley – – – – – – – Middlebury, Ind.
Jacob I. Weldy – – – – – – – Wakarusa, Ind.
B. B. King – – – – – – – – Ft. Wayne, Ind.
J. L. Stauffer – – – – – – – Harrisonburg, Va.
Allen Christophel – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.

Sin in the pastor or congregation eats the life out of the Church.
—C. F. Derstine.

We do not want to be loyal only, but we want to be loyal to something. Christ was the core and center of Paul's loyalty. —Noah Oyer.

The challenge of our faith is to promulgate, to propagate, to preserve every principle of historic Mennonitism. —S. M. Kanagy.

If a pastor wants to be his own evangelist he must get back to I Corinthians: 14. —C. F. Derstine.

It is one thing to resolve to do God's will, it is a lifetime process to work it out. —I.W. Royer.

An evangelist is a man who gets the ear of the sinner. —C. F. Derstine.

There is a sense in which baptism and entrance into the Church is a transaction that is done, but there is a sense in which it has just begun.—Noah Oyer.

We have too many people who have quenched the Spirit.
—C. F. Derstine.

As our boys and girls go through high school they meet five boys and girls who are non-Christians to one who is a Christian. —A. J. Steiner.

I would not call our youth driftwood, nor Bolsheviki, but genuine American youth for whose spiritual tutoring we are responsible. —A. C. Good.

Many schools turn out intellectual giants that are rudderless spiritually. Men need the wisdom that comes from above. —S. E. Allgyer.

I have this confidence in our young people that if they know the truth they will hold to it. We did; they will. —S. F. Coffman.

C. F. Derstine – – – – – – – Kitchener, Ont.
Jacob Frey – – – – – – – – Archbold, Ohio.
Maurice A. Yoder – – – – – – – Hesston, Kan.
Irvin E. Burkhart – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
S. C. Yoder – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Noah Oyer – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Henry Weldy – – – – – – – Wakarusa, Ind.
C. L. Graber – – – – – – – – Goshen, Ind.
Samuel Miller – – – – – – – – Pigeon, Mich.
N. E. Miller – – – – – – – – Springs, Pa.
Calvin Mast – – – – – – – Millersburg, Ohio.
Oscar Burkholder – – – – – – – Breslau, Ont.
Jonathan Kurtz – – – – – – – Ligonier, Ind.
Aaron Loucks – – – – – – – – Scottdale, Pa.
D. G. Lapp – – – – – – – – Roseland, Nebr.
A. S. Miller – – – – – – – – Grabill, Ind.
C. Reiff – – – – – – – – Elkhart, Ind.
A. J. Steiner – – – – – – – North Lima, Ohio.
H. R. Schertz – – – – – – – – Metamora, Ill.
Abner Yoder – – – – – – – – Parnell, Iowa.

MAKING T. N. T.

Walter Roupp and LeRoy Hostetler

On making an introspection one invariably finds that somewhere, somehow there is within him an instinct to find out the unknown. He will also discover that it is a source of great joy to him to set to work and find out for himself what the unknown really is.

This is the very thing that confronted us. The unknown was T. N. T.—one of the most violent explosives known to man and it was our ambition to make, handle, and experiment with it. As is usual when working with an unknown we knew very little about it, and although we looked through every book on the subject of chemistry that was available we learned very little more. We were in a real dilemma, since procedures for making it are not readily available.

We did, however, find something which, though a little removed, had some bearing on the subject. T. N. T. is one of a group of nitro derivatives of mono-methyl benzene. Methyl benzene in turn is a methyl derivative of benzene which is a compound made up of six carbon atoms which are hooked together in a ring and to each carbon one hydrogen atom is attached. The methyl group is a carbon to which three hydrogens are attached and by methyl benzene, we mean that one of the hydrogens of the benzene has been replaced by the methyl group. Methyl benzene has the property, under different conditions, of replacing one, two, or three of its hydrogens by nitro groups. The nitro group consists of a nitrogen atom to which two atoms of oxygen are attached. These groups arrange themselves on the methyl benzene as follows: If only one attaches itself, it is to the carbon first to the right of the methyl group. If two attach themselves, one of them attaches as above and the other one to the carbon farthest from the methyl group. If three attach, one attaches to the first carbon to the left of the methyl and the other two as in the preceding case. These compounds are named ortho-, di-, and tri-nitrotoluene respectively.

Now, as I said, we found some material bearing indirectly on the subject. This is it: In a certain laboratory manual we found specific procedures for the preparation of both ortho- and di-nitrotoluene. We studied carefully these two procedures; then we compared them and noted the differences. We noticed, for instance, that in the first the temperature should not exceed thirty-five degrees Centigrade and that in the second the temperature was raised to one hundred twenty-five degrees. We also noticed that the ingredients used in the two procedures differed only in the amounts used. We then planned a third procedure and made the differences between it and the one for di-nitrotoluene in proportion to those between ortho- and di-nitrotoluene. We then worked through the experiment and in the end were overjoyed to obtain about two grams of fine needle-like crystals. After we purified our product and carefully dried some of the crystals we tested for the melting point which we found to be 80 degrees C. On consulting an authority we found the accepted melting point to be 80.7 degrees. Accordingly, as no other nitro-toluene was found with a melting point between 70 degrees and 95 degrees C. we concluded that we had built up a procedure for the preparation of T. N. T.

—W. R. R.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27, Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29, Dula Roth, '29, Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29, Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 MARCH, 1927 No. 6

EDITORIAL

The Christian Life Conference held at the College was of such interest to students, faculty, and visitors that this issue of the Record is given over to a presentation of some of the impressions received and a few of the striking thoughts presented. Special acknowledgement is due to the religious editors and to I. E. Burkhart, who assisted them in collecting material during the Conference. —H.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE CONFERENCE

Just what has the recent Christian Life Conference meant to us? Most students will agree that this conference was the biggest and best event of the year. It is reasonable to expect that when more than fifty of our ministers from all parts of the Church are called together for various purposes and then take part for several days in a conference of this type, mingling with students on the campus some impressions will be made. A consideration of the benefits derived from the meetings and of several facts concerning young Mennonites and their Church which stood out with special clarity would perhaps be timely. By the way, we are not dealing with new facts.

For one thing, everyone was convinced that Church leaders have intense interest and place an immense amount of confidence in young people. Speakers radiated the very idea that they believed in young people, in their sincerity, and in their willingness to live up to the truth if it is taught to them. In fact it almost seemed that older folks have more confidence in the youth of the Church than the latter have in themselves. It is encouraging to find so many ministers old in years but young enough to appreciate the problems peculiar to college people of the ages

eighteen to twenty-five, and to enter sympathetically into their solution instead of considering the student who may be floundering in his faith or his practice as a hopeless reprobate. This fact was unwittingly shown when one speaker was introduced as a man who in his college days wavered somewhat in his loyalty to the Church and yet whose integrity today is unquestioned. Hope for and confidence in such a student! Most certainly, but not because of his weakness but because he may be strong if he will. The fact that the Church spends so much money on her schools together with her forward-looking educational program argues well for the interest she takes in young people. It was especially refreshing to find men who are not faculty members in any of our schools giving rousing talks on our educational problems and the need for Church schools. The educator who spreads propaganda in favor of our schools might be charged with having an axe to grind but it is difficult to see how this charge could reasonably be brought against a pastor who approaches the subject from the viewpoint of his home congregation. That the Church has unbounded confidence in her young people is an almost appalling challenge.

Not only has the Church confidence in her young people but she has a faith so intensely loved by its exponents that they are determined that it must and convinced that it will be preserved. Four hundred years of struggle to maintain a faith is just about enough time to determine whether it is worth keeping. Some five thousand men in the early days of the Anabaptist movement gave their lives for the faith. Could one reasonably conclude that they valued it? The Mennonite immigrants who fled to America to escape compulsory military service came almost penniless to a foreign shore to find new homes in a land where religious liberty was granted. The humiliating indignities to which Mennonites were subjected in the late war demonstrated that love for Scriptural principles most certainly is not a thing of the past. Today we find laymen and ministers believing this same faith and holding it as a sacred trust to be handed down to coming generations. During the course of this conference, we found that not only is a great deal of confidence placed in young people but we were shown the worth of the historic Mennonite faith as a means to helping them to realize the purpose for which they were created.

Again and again came the statement in one form or another: To live a Christian life is no child's play. The close communion that is necessary between God and man and which becomes possible only by making use of the means God has provided for this purpose came in for a large share of attention. The bald fact of sin separating man from God stares everyone in the face. Yet the saved man with the resources of God placed at his disposal through Christ and the Holy Spirit has the power needed to live the fullest kind of Christian life. Although the Christian lives in the world, he is not of it, but for it in the sense that he is placed in it to be a blessing. The Christian's life in the world is not an easy task but God provides man with sufficient spiritual and material resources for his every need. So far as man's part in the task is concerned it involves among other things preparation and cooperation. The young man who aspires to be a Church leader and so decides that he needs a six weeks' Bible course to fit himself for his self-appointed position, then afterwards concludes that he should not waste so much time in getting an education does not altogether understand what is meant by prepa-

ration. No more does the college student or graduate know what cooperation involves who is unwilling to serve in a humble capacity while older and wiser heads direct the work.

Many a student could not but become convinced more than ever before that the cause of the Mennonite Church is a living cause, a cause that is making progress and worthy of the best he has to offer. The startling growth in the mission interests of the Church in the last thirty years demonstrates what she can do when aroused. The aggressive yet safe and sound type of leadership we have today attracts young people as no amount of argumentation will. Faith in the worth of the cause of the Church in one sense is contagious. Very few students were immune to the influences on the campus during this conference.

Finally, one of the big features of this conference was the welding together of student and Church interests. Students and non-students together listened to and enjoyed the same programs, discussed them together afterwards and perhaps as never before the unity of the group was felt where all met not on the basis of any artificial distinctions but as Christians. There is evident a growing conviction that the problems of the College are the problems of the Church and that the problems of the Church are those of the College. Would not a conference of this type be equally beneficial next year at this place? —H.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD

The Providence of God — what does it mean to you? Do you see God in the extra-ordinary happenings of life? Does the Almighty then show His omnipotence, His omnipresence and His all-knowing power? Does He keep, as it were, His face hid from mankind and only show His presence and care for His creation when it has rendered itself helpless in our eyes? For instance, if we find ourselves suddenly facing a great calamity for which we know no aid and a power greater than any mortal being saves us, we at once attribute this to the Hand of Providence. When illness overtakes us and God in His infinite mercy restores our health we cannot fail to ascribe it to the true Source. All about us the Creator shows His care and tenderness for His creation in the extraordinary things.

But just as evident and certainly more common is the work of the Almighty in the ordinary things which affect life. Is it not just as great a Providence which keeps man from disaster as the Providence which leads him out of a sea of troubles? Is not God's love in every sunbeam, in every drop of rain, in every flower? Does He not "knit the ragged sleeve of care" in sleep and again awaken His children? Every moment of life is filled with the Providence of God.

Yet, that is just the reason we fail to see Him. His dealings with us are too common. We are prone to forget that "His eye is on the sparrow" and "The very hairs of your head are numbered." Continually we are in His Providence and constantly we are such thankless creatures that we fail to recognize the Giver until obviously, there is no human help; then we see His Providence. —G.

RELIGIOUS

RELIGIOUS NOTES

Dr. Musselman, pastor of the First Mennonite Church, Bluffton, Ohio, conducted chapel the morning of February 14. He read the account of the rich young ruler and emphasized the need for personal convictions.

During Minister's Week and Christian Life Confernce the following ministers conducted chapel services: J. L. Stauffer of Eastern Mennonite School; J. W. Christophel, bishop of the Yellow Creek congregation, southwest of Goshen; C. C. King, superintendent of the Canton, Ohio, Mission; H. R. Schertz, president of the Board of Education; and Abner Yoder, bishop of the West Union congregation of Parnell, Iowa.

In two of our recent devotional meetings we received helpful messages from S. C. Yoder on the subject, "What I Would do if I were a Boy Again", and from S. M. Kanagy on "Planes of Asking in Prayer".

Bro. J. A. Ressler met with the Foreign Volunteer Band Monday noon, February 21. He spoke on the subject of "Missionary Preparation". He emphasized four main points: (1) Study; (2) Patience; (3) Developing a character easy to get along with; and (4) Making contacts with people. He said that one should prepare not only for future living, but realize that he is living at the present time.

The Executive Committee of the Mission Board met on Saturday, Ferbuary 00. Members present were D. D. Miller, Pres.; D. G. Lapp, Vice-pres.; S. C. Yoder, Secretary; V. E. Reiff, Treasurer; and S. E. Allgyer, Field Worker.

Saturday forenoon the Executive Committee of the Board of Education met for business work. This committee is composed of the following men: H. R. Schertz, President; D. A. Yoder, Vice-President; S. M. Kanagy, Secretary; Aaron Loucks, Treasurer; and O. O. Miller, Financial Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Mission Board met on Saturday, February 19. Those present were D. G. Lapp, President; A. I. Yoder; N. E. Miller; J. C. Frey; and Oscar Burkholder.

The Executive Committee of the Indiana-Michigan Conference met Saturday forenoon. D. D. Miller, President, D. A. Yoder, B. B. King, and Ira Johns form the committee.

The General Sunday School Committee met Monday. The members present were Noah Oyer, I. W. Royer, S. F. Coffman, and Abner Yoder.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION

E. V. Snyder

The central theme of the convention held by the Student Volunteers of Indiana at Indianapolis February 4-6 was "How to Vitalize Christian World Education". Instructive addresses were given on "Hot Spots in the World Today", including discussions of conditions in China, Mexico, the Philippines, and the Mohammedan world as they relate themselves to Christian enterprise.

Among the speakers were men who had been on the field of which they talked, Mr. Rodriguez from the Philippines, Mr. Corbett and Dr. Rugh from China,

Professor Grainger of the College of Missions, also a missionary to India, and Dr. Taylor who had made investigations in the Mexican situation. The outstanding speaker, Mr. Milton Stauffer, editor of the Student Volunteer Bulletin, gave some most challenging thoughts.

Mr. Stauffer unhesitatingly declared that anyone with a superiority complex is unfitted for whole-hearted service in a foreign mission field.

Do not "go" with the idea that you are going to "help" some people "up" from their condition or civilization to yours, but rather with the greater purpose of presenting the Christ of God, unspoiled by western egotism. Some other peoples see nothing in western Christianity but war, denominational hair-splitting, divorce, trade monopoly, industrial and social crookedness. They want—not necessarily our Christianity, but—our "Christ" and theirs.

The Goshen College students who attended this conference were William Hallman, Charles Fricke, and Elvin Snyder. They declared that few meetings have provoked such inspirational thinking as these—especially with the triumphant thought that Christ is the beginning and end of the resources required to remedy all these social and racial ills.

THE Y. P. C. A. DRIVE

I. E. Burkhart

The Young People's Christian Association has an established custom of conducting a drive for funds each year. This year the cabinets decided to apply the proceeds of the drive to the College Endowment fund.

Our budget was set at $625—$500 to endowment, $75 toward the support of M. C. Lehman, and $50 for local expenses and missionary effort. Beside this, the students had contracted a bill of $250 for gymnasium improvements. It was then decided to apply the returns from $625 to $875 to this bill. Above $875 was to be added to the endowment fund.

The following program was given after the regular chapel exercises on February 16: "The Value of an Endowment", by Willard Smith; "The Missionary Phase of an Endowment", by Dora Shantz; "The Moral of Pledgemaking", by Howard Musselman; "What Shall I Give?", by Nellie Zook; male quartet, "Consecrate Your Money to the Lord", arranged by Tilman Erb. Irvin Burkhart presided.

The pledges were then distributed and signed. C. L. Graber tallied the amounts with the adding machine, while Charles Fricke had arranged an apparatus which was made to respond when each amount was reached. The sum total amounted to $1225. As will be seen this adds over $800 to the endowment fund. Besides this the College Sunday school pledged over $700 to mission interests in India, $500 of which will be used in the erection of a boys' hostel in connection with the High School work where one of our former students, Joseph Graber, is planning to serve in the coming years.

It is easily understood that this was a real event in the year's activities. Visitors and ministers contributed $79, the balance being student and faculty gifts. One could not escape the impetus of the spirit of co-operation and loyalty to the school. It was a case of all-shoulders-to-the-wheel and the impossible became a reality.

LOYALTY COSTS SOMETHING

True and genuine loyalty is not a mere passive, unaggressive, jelly-like attitude, but rather a positive and aggressive, devoted attitude toward a person or cause.

There are any number who will stand by as loyal supporters as long as there is fair weather, but let the clouds lower and storms break or in other words let the test of loyalty come and then see how many will "stand by until the morning". Take for instance the disciples of Christ, all of them stood loyally until the last night. When that night came with its blackness, its traitor, and its soldiers they all forsook and fled for their lives.

Our Lord would have everyone who wishes to follow Him and His cause to understand, and that with positive clearness, that to follow Him is no child's play; that to accept Him and His cause is to accept a challenge that will enlist the chooser's entire life, body, soul, and spirit. (Moffatt's translation) "If anyone wishes to follow me, let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me; for whoever wants to save his life will lose it, and whoever loses his life for my sake and the gospel's will save it." He wishes the individual to understand that to accept His principles of life there is something to live up to, and be loyal to. It is not a mere statement of "now be good", to which the little boy replied, "I don't want to be just good, I want to be good for something." There is something to be loyal to in standing for Christ and His cause. Loyalty means a denial of self, a challenge for the most brilliant of brains. It means the bearing of a cross which is a challenge to the greatest of philosophers. Again it means the losing of a life — the ego — in a greater life of service and once more a challenge is thrown to the strongest of the strong.

But how careless, how flippant some would live their Christian life. From the depth of a righteous man's soul he cries out against such passive, flabby, unconcerned, matter-of-course, yet would-be loyal attitude of some professed Christians, toward their own personal Christian life, toward the church which they are to represent and toward their Lord who has bought them. "Whoever is ashamed of Me and My words in this disloyal and sinful generation, the Son of man will be ashamed of when He comes in the glory of His Father with the holy angels". This (Mark 8:34-38) is the price our Lord sets on loyalty to Himself and the cause He instituted.

QUOTATIONS FROM STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION

"Know and you will feel; know and you will pray; know and you will help."

"Our task involves not merely geographical expansion but the Christian permeation of all phases of life."

"Another reason for a neutral, useless life among amiable and decent people is sheer lack of information about the needs of folk beyond the borders of our social circle."

"One ever increasing life purpose—Jesus Christ."

"Two kinds of conceit: First, 'My, what a big fellow I am!'; Second, 'My! What a tremendous task God gave me!' " —Milton Stauffer.

"Use all the rational abilities you have but get a religious experience by friendship with Jesus." —Dr. Rugh.

CAMPUS OPINION

"What is an educated man?"

This month we varied "Campus Opinion" by asking contributors to confine their remarks to thirty-five words. It takes more effort and skill to concentrate an abundance of thought in thirty-five words than it does to conceal poverty of thought in three hundred.

Ideas for and comments on "Campus Opinion" are always welcome.

An educated man is one who has learned to be obedient to the great laws of truth and righteousness and to restate the terms of Christianity into terms of Christian living. —Gladys Loucks.

A man is never absolutely educated, but one who appreciates the arts, sciences, and religion and who can express himself with assurance on some phase or phases of these fields is on the road to education if he has learned the art of being considerate of the opinions of his fellows. —I. E. Burkhart.

An educated man is one who has learned the true value of things. He has learned to appreciate the different fields of knowledge and can express himself in at least one of these phases; and he has learned to regard the opinions of others. —Verna Graber.

One who has developed his native talents to the best possible use and has been trained to adapt himself to new situations and environment and is master of himself, is an educated man. —C. K. Bender.

The educated man is he who has a wide acquaintance with the experience of the race and an intelligent understanding of the universe of men and things, whose life is in tune with the finest ideals as found in the revelation centering in Jesus Christ, and who continually applies himself and his talents to the realization of those ideals in the lives of all men. —H. S. Bender.

An educated man is a person who sympathetically regards the opinions of others. —Esther Leininger.

He who has fellowship with God, has entered into communion with great minds and spirits, past and present, has learned much of the material universe, and is learning to apply all his knowledge to the art of living among men, is likely to become an educated man. —John Umble.

The educated person has his native powers developed, organized, and disciplined to cope with problems in every sphere with assurance and ease. He realizes his own limitations and recognizes the rights of others thus benefiting and being benefited by society. —Tilman Smith.

A man who, having learned his true purpose in life, is trained and developed so that he is able to meet the demands of that purpose is an educated man.

—A. Hallman.

An educated man is one who has gained an understanding of the joy and pathos of living—a man who, because of his wide study of books and men, has learned the true meaning of life. —Merrill Ivens.

A truly educated man is one who puts into practice in his every day life, the knowledge that he has gained. It is not the knowledge alone which counts, but the application of that knowledge, which he has acquired through the study of books, nature, and surrounding circumstances. —Lois Lapp.

He who knows and puts into practical use what he does know, is a truly educated man. —Titus Books.

A man who can evaluate the worthwhileness of aims, considering consequences to himself and society, and who has gained the positive qualities which make the seemingly impossible possible is truly educated. —C. P. Martin.

A man who develops the four sides of life: spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social, so that he is able to be of the most service to mankind everywhere, is an educated man. —Wilma Welty.

Is not that man truly educated whose life is a positive, harmonious, progressive adjustment to TRUTH; to truth as it relates to God, to his multiphase environment, to himself? —Bertha Burkholder.

The educated man! He has body and mind trained as efficient servants; he knows his limitations, he appreciates beauty in nature, art, character; he loves truth passionately; his will submits to the Infinite Will. —Edward Yoder.

Ability for self-expression suggests education. He who has ideas and has thought them through so clearly that they may be explained equally well to Hiram Highbrow and Lola Lowbrow, is an educated man. —Beulah Smith.

An educated man appreciates the beautiful in nature, art, and literature. But he is primarily a social personality with richness of character. He has a purpose in life—an ideal that drives him into channels of service to his fellowmen.

—Q. Leatherman.

An educated man is one who has succeeded in making a satisfactory adjustment to his environment. He is able to sense a situation, analyze it, and then follow a course of action which will contribute to the well-being of all concerned.

—G. F. Hershberger.

The man who has learned *how to live* is truly educated. The acquision of knowledge is important, not as an end in itself, but as a means to supreme purpose, and that purpose is life; not mere existence, but fullness of life.

—Noah Oyer

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

ADELPHIAN

Due to semester examinations and our acceptance of the invitation to attend the musical program of the Homerian Society, we dispensed with our regular programs January 31 and February 7.

Our new administration for the second semester is as follows: President, Willard Smith; vice president, Edwin Herner; secretary, Milton Smith; treasurer, Chauncey Smucker; critic, Merrill Ivens; public chairman, Tilman Smith; attorney, Clifford Martin; usher, Forrest Kanagy; chief solicitor, Quintus Leatherman.

Our program for February 14 consisted of an inaugural address by the new president, Willard Smith. His subject, "Is America a Nation of True Ideals?" showed preparation and deep thought. We appreciated the thoughts and convictions of our president along this line. An open discussion on the same subject followed in which all had an opportunity to express their opinions.

Our next program was of a philosophical nature. The method of Socrates, his philosophy, and death scene were shown in an original dialogue by Tilman Smith, Titus Books, and Howard Schertz representing respectively Socrates, Simmias, and Cebes. This dialogue was greatly appreciated for its dramatic art and Socratic spirit. The next number was a comparison between Epicurianism and Stoicism by Irvin Burkhart, whose background in philosophy and original thought made the subject clear and interesting. Joe Buzzard for a closing number gave us a selection on his banjo.

VESPERIAN

The second semester brings changes to many organizations in our school; yes, even to our literary societies.

On February 4 the Vesperians met to elect officers for the second semester. The following officers were elected: President, Pearl Detweiler; vice president, Elizabeth Gish; secretary, Ada Lapp; treasurer, Mary Martin; critic, C. Ruth Yoder; attorney, Verna Graber; usher, Mabel Roth.

On February 14 all the new officers were given a place on a miscellaneous program, after which they took office. First, C. Ruth Yoder played a piano solo. Pearl Detweiler very clearly stated the high ideals and ambitions of the Vesperian Society. Ada Lapp gave a talk on "The Modern Woman". Verna Graber sang a beautiful solo after which the concluding number was given by Elizabeth Gish. She read an original essay, giving wonderful word pictures of the beauties of spring. The essay was an excellent literary production.

On February 21 the Vesperians accepted an invitation to visit the Aurora Society. These young men realizing the nearness of spring, had prepared a fine bird program, Howard Musselman giving an illustrated lecture on the common spring birds.

AVON

The Avons were pleasantly entertained February 14, by Mrs. C. L. Graber and Mrs. Melvin Gingerich at the home of Mrs. Graber. The nature of the

program as well as the home decorations were suggestive of St. Valentine's day. An original Valentine story by Esther Brunk was very interesting and again proved Miss Brunk's literary ability. Louella Schertz in an essay forcibly impressed us with the necessity of doing well any task we have to do. "Jean's Heart Test" was very ably read by Mrs. Tilman Erb. Mrs. Erb is not an Avon but she has attended our programs a number of times and we consider it a special favor to be able to secure her to read for us. After the program was rendered, a short social hour was enjoyed.

The officers elected for the second semester are: President, Dula Roth; vice president, Ethel Oyer; secretary, Louella Schertz; treasurer, Gladys Honderich; attorney, LaVerna Sommers; critic, Elsie Long.

At our last meeting the new president, Dula Roth, gave a timely address on the subject "The Art of Being Agreeable". The fact that we are a part of society and also are connected with various social organizations makes it essential that we have the ability to make ourselves agreeable and to get along well with other people. If life was concerned only with ourselves this would not be so essential. The underlying principle of being agreeable is unselfishness. Thus any one who is unselfish has acquired the "art of being agreeable".

AURORA

This school year bids fair to be one of the brightest in the history of our Society. With the words and music for a new Aurora Song in the process of formation by some of our more talented members we feel that a lasting work will be done by this year's organization.

February 7 saw the semi-annual election of officers. After a stirring campaign speech by Clifford Fisher we voted with the following results: President, W. T. Stalter; vice president, John Habecker; secretary, John Bender; Treasurer, Jonathan Yoder; critic, Delmar Hershberger; attorney, Wallace Miller; usher, Clifford Fisher; public chairman, Samuel Yoder; chief solicitor, LeRoy Hostetler.

At the meeting of February 14, after listening to a quartet, "Little Cotton Dolly", sung in the negro dialect, we were well instructed by the reading of the Aurora constitution. We heard anew many of the less easily remembered portions of it and found that several amendments were needed. "Aurora objectives for the Second Semester in 1927" was the topic for open discussion led by W. T. Stalter, our new president. It was one of those discussions—well-known to Aurora programs—in which many members took part and everyone became enthusiastic.

On February 21 a rare treat was ours. Howard Musselman, familiar to nature lovers at the College for his knowledge of birds, gave an illustrated lecture. Mr. Musselman explained with the aid of many beautifully colored slides the habits and habitats of many of the more commonly known birds.

HOMERIAN

The Homerian Literary Society experienced another red-letter day when it attempted to entertain the College societies on the evening of January 31. Sharon Brunk, the new president, presided at the meeting and gave the address of welcome. The program consisted chiefly of musical numbers, selections by the Homerian Chorus, and solo numbers. A much appreciated musical reading entitled "That

Old Sweetheart of Mine" was rendered by Bertha Nohejl accompanied by Helen Long. La Verne Yoder very effectively read "When Ignorance is Bliss".

We, as a society, believe in the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." On the evening of February 9 we met in the reading room for a Valentine social. The evening was spent in playing many interesting games and contests. The concluding number on the program consisted of eating delicious sandwiches, ice cream, and cookies, and was appreciated most of all.

At our Valentine program Myron Yoder gave us a history of Valentine Day. We learned through him that the modern Valentines have lost their beauty and significance. The Valentines of the last century were pieces of real art and beauty. Other features of this program were readings by Ruby Yontz and Mary Roth. Raymond Book and Edward Snyder entertained us with a duet.

The fact that eight new members were admitted to the Society at our last meeting shows that we are growing. Our meetings, we believe, have been very profitable to us all both intellectually and socially.

College News

Doctor Correll has returned to the College and has taken up his regular schedule of teaching. He landed in New York January 24. Since he had been requested by the official government bureau of statistics of Berlin to report to them on the organization of business research in America, and particularly business cycles in this country, the United States being the pattern for many European economic enterprises, Dr. Correll spent the following two weeks visiting the most important institutions of this nature in the United States.

He visited institutions in New York, Washington, and Columbus, Ohio, obtaining valuable information. He arrived at the College on February 9, and immediately arranged his courses for the second semester. He is head of the department of economics.

Doctor Correll left last June for Europe where he intended to spend the summer in research work, chiefly in Switzerland and Germany. His return in the fall for the opening of school was made impossible by serious illness, necessitating his remaining in Europe until the beginning of the second semester.

C. F. Miller, of Goshen, recently elected head of the State Department of Public Instruction, addressed the student body following chapel exercises, February 10, on "Education and Law Enforcement".

After Samuel Yoder had spent fifteen minutes in posing on top of the fountain, which had been shut off for the winter, for a part of the Junior snaps for the Mapel Leaf, Henry Bohn, a Freshman, incurred the wrath of the Juniors by turning on the water. And before the drenched Samuel could be rescued from his precarious perch by his classmates, the culprit had betaken himself out of sight to safety.

Howard Springer, of Eureka, Illinois, visited friends at the College, January 29-31.

Several very fine oil productions by the students of Mr. Slabaugh, Professor of Art, were exhibited last month. The students whose drawings were exhibited were C. Ruth Yoder, Ralph Holdeman, Esther Leininger, Walter Roupp, and Homer Hershberger. In addition, a fine large oil painting by Professor Slabaugh was shown.

The Home Economics rooms located in Science Hall have been given a much-

needed and long-sought repainting, by L. J. Martin, through the combined generosity of several Illinois churches and Miss Witmer, head of the department.

Were one suddenly to enter the German II class under Doctor Correll, while Howard Musselman or Marion Schertz is trying to learn to read German, one might easily mistake it for a class in applied cannibalism.

Mary Nafziger, Academy student of last year, Orrin Nafziger, and Mable Litwiller spent February 20-23 visiting on the campus.

Deep gloom and despair reigned supreme February 7-10 while examinations were in full sway. But, happily, it was soon replaced by bright hopes for the second semester, each student making the age-old resolution to "make better marks next semester" — a resolution that will probably meet the same fate at their hands as at those of their forefathers.

Dr. E. T. Hagerman, Redpath lecturer, addressed the College audience on February 24 on "The Man with One Window".

After the lecture by Dr. Hagerman twenty Kulp Hall women serenaded the East Hall men.

On February 6, Esther Leininger entertained Mabel Wyse, Catherine Martin, Louella Schertz, Cecil Bender, Milton Smith, Howard Musselman, and F. S. Martin, at her home in Elkhart.

Miss Wyse and Esther Roth spent the week end February 19-20 at the home of Treva Sherman.

Willard Leichty, Ivan Wyse, Ruth Augsburger and Ada Freyenberger of Wayland, Iowa, attended the Christian Life Conference and visited friends at the College.

Science Hall was a scene of great activity on the night of February 10. The occasion was a Freshman taffy-pull.

The Sophomore class had a Valentine party Wednesday evening, February 9. For the sake of variety the refreshments were in the form of a Dutch treat. Everyone went to Parkside and had just what he or she wanted.

Geneva Gingerich, Willard Boller, and Harold Bontrager, of Kalona, Iowa, visited at the College February 24, on their way to Ohio.

The following were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schertz at an informal party, February 9: Louella Schertz, Mary Kauffman, Catherine Martin, Lulu Smith, Ethel Oyer, L. J. Martin, Wallace Miller, Tilman Smith, Milton Smith, Clifford Martin, and Samuel Yoder.

Orie and Irvin Eigsti of Morton, Illinois, attended the Christian Life Conference.

Catherine Martin entertained at a six o'clock dinner, February 25, Lulu Smith, Ethel Oyer, Verna and Louella Schertz, Beulah Smith, and Esther Roth.

On Sunday, February 20, Willard Leichty, Ivan Wyse, Orie and Irvin Eigsti, Olive Wyse, Ruth Augsburger, Ada Freyenberger and Esther Roth were the guests of Professor and Mrs. D. S. Gerig.

The second floor of Kulp Hall was in darkness February 12 and 13.

Mrs. C. L. Graber with the help of the Academy Junior and Senior girls and Ethel Oyer and Nellie Zook presented a pleasant birthday surprise party in honor of Elizabeth Graber, January 19.

Just before the European History quiz Professor Hershberger advised his class not to write everything they knew, since it would take too long, but they failed to have this difficulty. They seemed to be able to write all they knew in a short time.

Mrs. J. L. Detweiler, Mrs. Freeman Fisher, and Arthur Detweiler, of West Liberty, Ohio, visited Pearl Detweiler, and also attended the Christian Life Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roth had a birthday dinner on Sunday, February 13, in honor of their daughter, Dula, and in honor of Miss Beulah Smith.

ALUMNI

A number of Alumni and ex-students from the surrounding community attended the Christian Life Conference, February 18-20. Among those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Yoder, Columbiana, Ohio.

The first graduates in the Bible department of Elkhart Institute were on the program. A. J. Steiner, North Lima, Ohio, was moderator. I. W. Royer, Orrville, Ohio, spoke Friday evening, February 18, on "Living the Yielded Life with Christ".

Two other alumni speakers on the conference program were H. S. Bender, '18, Goshen, Indiana, and O. O. Miller, '15, Akron, Pennsylvania.

Leo D. Hershberger, '15, visited his nephew, G. F. Hershberger, at the College February 15. Mr. Hershberger received his M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1925. He is principal of the high school at Manawa, Wisconsin.

In a Practical Ideas Contest conducted by the Saskatchewan Daily Star, C. S. Hallman, Academy '16, won the first prize of $250 for an article on "An Agricultural Representative System for Saskatchewan". Mr. Hallman has been field representative for the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan for several years.

ATHLETICS

The last month in basket ball has been a strenuous one. The games have varied, some being quite good, others not so good, some have been very interesting to watch while in others a great deal of charity was needed to witness the whole demonstration. The games, besides varying in excellence of execution, have also varied in make-up. There were literary games, rooming house games, ex-student games, class games, men's games, and women's games and yet interest in the last game was on a par with that in any of the former.

The Freshman team has received quite severe treatment from other classes. Due to the inexperience of most of their men and the inability of Fisher to continue playing, the team has been quite weak and has experienced some rather crushing defeats. On January 22 the Juniors handed them one of these defeats by a 31-8 score. Ralph Fisher did the heaviest scoring for the Juniors.

The Adelphian-Aurora game on January 29, was an easy victory for the Adelphians. The Adelphians took an early lead and were never in danger. The Aurora team did threaten in the final quarter but the nearest they came to a tie was six points. The game ended 28-21. Myers and T. Smith did most of the scoring for the winners and Miller and Erb counted most heavily for the losers.

In the February 2 encounter between the Seniors and Freshmen, the Freshmen received their customary trouncing —this with the score 32-9. Erb was high point man for the Seniors with half the counters to his credit.

What has been pronounced by the student fans in general as the best game played in the College gymnasium this season, was a game between the inmates of East Hall and a team from the outside. The game was close, remarkably fast, and much classy basket ball was in evidence. The East Hall force was composed of W. Miller, S. Brunk, O. Brunk, H. Schertz, E. J. Camp, and T. Smith, and the outside team consisted of Professor Miller, Myers, Roupp, Erb, and Byler. The game went along on even terms for the first half. In the second half the "Free-men" as the "outsiders" called themselves, took the lead and towards the end of the game were

enjoying a 19-15 lead. The suggestion of the men representing the great open places were in a frenzy of rejoicing, but this period of exuberance was of short duration. Smith sunk a basket from the center, and S. Brunk duplicated the feat, and the score was tied. The "Freemen" then made a charity toss but this was not enough as the East Hall dwellers, due to the personal efforts of O. Brunk, counted a field goal which gave them the game 21-20.

The score in the "Soph-Frosh" game February 9, assumed greater heights for each side than is generally the case. The Sophomores scored at will and toward the end of the game used several reserves. One of these, known on the basket ball court as "Zeke" had the honor of making a long "clean-cut" shot from the center of the floor. He shot only after repeated requests from the bleachers and to the surprise of himself and every one else made his two points. However, the shock was too great and the next time "Zeke" threw in the direction of the back board he seemed to lose his sense of orientation and did not make two points. "Hank" Bohn made some unique shots for the Freshmen—one field goal from a kneeling posture, which as far as the writer knows is the only one of its kind this season, and two points from the gratis line giving him a grand total of four points. Titus Books threw the crowd into a frenzy when he made his first counter of the season. The entire Sophomore team played well and were deserving of the 36-13 victory.

The game played February 12, was one which was looked forward to with much pleasure. This game was one between the Ex-students and the Varsity team. If the score could be counted by halves the outcome would have been a draw, but unfortunately (for the College team) this is not the method of tabulation and consequently the "Old-timers" won 27-16.

The Ex-Students team consisted of Kropf, who acted as captain, Gerber, Diller, Haldeman, Woodward and Rohrer. During the first half their fast breaking and accurate offense had the College team completely bewildered, and the half ended 18-3. In the second half the story was different. The College team played a much better type of basket ball and out-scored their opponents 13-9. Kropf was high-point man of the game with sixteen points. Woodstock also played brilliantly for the winners in the half he played.

The Junior-Senior game which no doubt had a decided effect on the interclass basket ball tournament, was won by the Seniors 21-18. The Juniors led until the last four minutes by three points. Miller then shot two beautiful long shots and Erb counted with a sleeper which gave the Seniors a lead which was never lost. This victory places the Seniors in undisputed possession of first place.

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

FOR DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM

Cor. Clinton & Main

Nick Paflas, Prop.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For Kodak and Photo Service

Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring

Picture Framing

107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

Bill Folds, Wallets, Key Cases,
Collar Cases, Hair Brush Sets,
Trunks, Traveling Bags.
Brief Cases, Music Rolls, Umbrellas
Repairing of All Kinds

A. PUSCHMANN

Fine Tailoring

128½ S Main Street Goshen, Ind.

Next to Circle Theatre.

HERE THEY ARE MEN!

The New 100 per cent Wool Suits for Spring

100% Wool Suits and Topcoats—The Snappiest Best Looking patterns—Hand Tailored for Perfect Lines **$22.50**

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN OF DEPARTMENT STORES

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. Phone 193

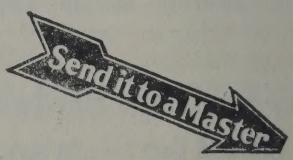
Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment
Phone — Office L-107
Residence R-107
Jefferson Theater Building

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service
Phone 119



Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.
Phone 463
125 E. Lincoln

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"The College Dentist"
Fifteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER
MEN'S WEAR
Hole Proof Hosiery for Women
208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind

Newell's
Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

An Invitation To College Men

WE WOULD CONSIDER IT A PLEASURE TO SHOW YOU OUR NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. THERE IS NOTHING FREAKISH ABOUT THEM. THEY ARE CLOTHES YOU CAN WEAR INTO THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE BIGGEST SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY WITH ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE THAT THEY ARE RIGHT.—WE ARE FEATURING EVERY SUIT WITH TWO-PAIR TROUSERS.

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

Selz Shoes Quad Hall Clothes

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

NEXT TIME TRY THE—

All American

Ma's Cooking is Best

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin & Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

109½ E. Lncoln Ave.

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

at

POPULAR PRICES

Serve Yourself Shoe Store

Opposite Jefferson Theater

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

At Eastertime

for the family, for the friends; the greeting the most only you can give—

Your Photograph

Sit Now

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington

Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Luncheon Service — Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station — So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 — We Deliver

Developing — Printing

Drs. Eby & Eby

H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

STIVER'S

HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service

Smith-Clark Company

Home Outfitters

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperie

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

LINCOLN CLEANERS

CLEANING, REPAIRING, PRESSING

106 E. Lncoln Ave. Phone 388

GOLDEN RULE

SUIT **NASH** O'COAT

$23.00

CUSTOM BUILT

H. E. Apt. Calvin Gibson

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY

The College Record



APRIL, 1927

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 7

SUMMER SCHOOL

Goshen College

has arranged for a summer session beginning June 20th, ,and continuing for nine weeks.

Courses in College and Academy

will be offered in the departments of Bible, Biological Science, Education, English, History and Social Science, Latin and Modern Languages.

Students

desiring to shorten the regular residence requirements for graduation or to make up deficiencies of credit will find this an excellent opportunity for doing so. It will be possible to secure nine semester hours of credit during the session.

The Teaching Staff

is made up of instructors selected from the regular faculty, with one from the Hesston College Faculty.

Catalogs

are ready for distribution. If interested write to the President or Secretary of Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD
APRIL NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN

Goshen College Audubon Society

Howard Musselman

A new organization has appeared on the campus. It is the Goshen College Audubon Society. Organized to stimulate interest in bird-study, to attract birds to the College campus, and to encourage the protection of the bird life of the community, it should fill a place that has long been vacant.

Bird study may be approached from three important angles—economic, scientific, and aesthetic. Perhaps the latter will be emphasized in the work of the Society but others will not be neglected. Too many people are not aware of the service the birds render in checking the increase of noxious insects and harmful rodents and few realize the pleasure one can derive from bird study. No other phase of nature study reveals so pleasing a combination of beauty, of grace, of power of motion, and of musical ability as does bird study.

Some of the important activities of the Society will be the identification and listing of the birds of the community and making a record of their migrations. This will be accomplished by field trips of the entire society and by individual work of the members. A great deal of emphasis must be placed on such individual work. More species are identified and better observations are made by small groups of two or three than by a large party. However the Society as a whole will take numerous trips afield both near the College and to outlying communities. It is also the aim of the organization to attract birds to the campus by protecting them and by providing suitable nesting facilities.

Membership is open to bird lovers of the College and community, hence all those who feel that they have a lasting interest in bird study are invited to become members. There are no regular meetings except the annual business meeting, but programs will be given at suitable times during the season. These may consist of talks by members, lantern slides may be shown, or perhaps a speaker may be secured from the outside.

The last number of the lecture course given in the College assembly hall on March 18, stimulated interest in bird study and ably initiated the work. The speaker, Mr. Guy C. Caldwell, is a widely known naturalist who has been studying birds and imitating their songs all his life. He spends the summers in the Rocky Mountain National Park where he directs a nature camp for boys. During the winter he gives his experiences to the people from the platform.

Although Mr. Caldwell's subject was "Birds", wild animals and flowers also received their share of attention. His lecture was admirably illustrated with lantern slides. These were remarkably clear and distinct representations of the wild life of the Rockies. During the program, some twenty-five species of birds were imitated by natural whistling. A number of these were familiar to us, as the Cardinal, the Bob-white, the Tufted Titmouse, while others were strangers introduced to us for the first time. One of the common birds of the southwestern desert is the Roadrunner or Ani, celebrated for its speed as a runner. Its peculiar song with the almost grotesque manner of delivery was indeed comical. Mr.

Caldwell especially pointed out the difference in tone and quality of various bird songs. Starting with the Black and White Warbler whose song has a higher pitch than the song of any other North American bird, he gradually worked down the scale. Other songs were given for their beauty, some for their peculiarity, and some for their distinctiveness.

Throughout the lecture Mr. Caldwell radiated his love for the high mountains and their inhabitants. He showed us the unexpected beauty of the Alpine flowers, and related a number of experiences in taming the chipmunk and squirrel and in photographing the Ptarmigan, the Jay, and the Eagle.

Taken altogether it was perhaps the most varied and interesting program of the season, as was shown by the greater attendance and interest of the audience.

Inter Class Debate

John Umble

FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE WOMEN'S DEBATE, MARCH 4, 1927

Resolved: That the American Negro should be encouraged to receive an industrial rather than a liberal education.

Sophomores (Affirmative): Mary Martin, Captain, Dula Roth, and Ruth V. Yoder; Esther Roth, Alternate.

Freshmen (Negative): Mary Royer, Captain, Fyrne Miller, and Sylvia Hostetler; Ada Lapp, Alternate.

Judges: Rev. S. L. Yoder, Pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church; Rev. Paul Brosy, Pastor of the First English Lutheran Church; and Professor D. S. Gerig, Goshen High School.

From the standpoint of the audience the final debate of the annual interclass series was unquestionably the most spirited and the most interesting contest of the season. The belligerency of the Freshmen, their forceful delivery, and their clever maneuvering for strategic position easily made them favorites with the large crowd present to hear the debate. But the superior strategy of the Sophomores and their skill in massing evidence to support their viewpoint won them a two-to-one judge's decision and gave them the distinction of being the only affirmative team to win a debate on the local platform in three years.

The Freshmen had chosen the side of the question which seemed most sound from the humanitarian, educational, and psychological standpoint. The Sophomores made the most of the practical, economic, and sociological phases. They emphasized the word "Encouraged" and denied that they were required to prove that no negroes should receive a liberal education. "Encourage the race to devote its attention to industrial education; some will inevitably receive a liberal education and give their race spiritual leadership," they insisted. They showed that many negroes have proved themselves capable of high achievement in the arts and sciences and have demonstrated a remarkable capacity for constructive leadership. They contended, however, that, since economic status determines cultural development, the negro, as a race, needed a better foundation industrially and economically before he should be encouraged to receive a liberal education. He needs money to gain self-respect, to win the respect of the white race, and to purchase the leisure requisite to the highest cultural development.

The Freshmen, on the other hand, in their preliminary maneuvering for a

proper vantage-ground maintained that no one form of education should be encouraged for the negro "rather than" any other; but that, considering the negro's present state of development, he was immediately ready, as a race, for a liberal as well as an industrial education, that he could not continue to progress unless spiritual values received primary emphasis, that it was dangerous and unhumanitarian to seek to develop him only in industry, and, finally, that it was psychologically unsound to encourage a great free race of recognized ability and capability to pursue a course of training which seemed intended to doom him to remain perpetually "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water". So well did the Freshmen present their viewpoint and so constantly keep it in the foreground that at the end of the second negative speech the balance was decidedly in their favor.

However, when the third affirmative speaker proceeded with a very careful and skillful presentation of the cultural determinism of economic independence, the impossibility of a cultural racial development without a secure economic foundation, the tide turned. This speech was the outstanding success of the evening from the standpoint of a clear, convincing presentation in a calm, dignified, unimpassioned and yet forceful manner. In closing, the speaker challenged the negative to point out a single instance in history of any race which has progressed culturally beyond its economic status.

Unprepared to meet this issue, the negative in the closing speech contended for the capability of the negro in intellectual and cultural pursuits. This point, the affirmative had granted in introducing their argument. Hence the entire speech was practically thrown away.

Even with this handicap the negative came back in rebuttal to show that they were still in the contest. They contended that the affirmative had not really debated the negro question, but that they were trying to debate the question: "Resolved, that all the people in the world should be encouraged to receive an industrial rather than a liberal education", and challenged the position of their opponents with sufficient success to win the favorable vote of one judge.

It is only fair to say, however, that the skill of the affirmative in handling the more profound sociological and economic phases of the question won for them the vote of the other two judges. But the decision was not a popular one with the audience. Both teams had done good work in preparation, but the affirmative had collected more facts and figures to show the present economic status of the negro.

While all of the debaters did creditable work, that of Ruth V. Yoder was outstanding. Mary Royer and Fryne Miller also did exceptionally well.

A well-rendered quartette number by Dorothy and Beulah Smith, Verna and Elizabeth Graber entertained the audience while the judges marked their ballots.

Post-debate criticism is becoming a regular feature. At the close of the contest judges, faculty members, debate-coaches, the contesting teams and interested students remain for the constructive criticism of the debate just held. Intense interest is shown in these informal gatherings in which are discussed not only the debate and question of the evening but also the art of debating in general, the choice of questions, and other problems of interest to the young debater. This session, at the close of the recent debate, continued almost as long as the debate itself.

MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

H. S. Bender

Since the last report from the Society two interesting and valuable addresses were given. On the evening of February 12, Orie O. Miller of Akron, Pennsylvania addressed the Society on "The Present Mennonite Immigration". After a brief survey of previous migrations of Mennonites first in Europe, then from South Germany to Pennsylvania and from Russia to the western prairies of this country and Canada, the speaker presented in a clear and fresh manner with accurate details and statistics the movement of Mennonites from Russia to Canada and Mexico, since the war and the great famine. He concluded with a brief reference to the movement from Manitoba to Mexico and the similar movement from Canada to Paraguay which is now in progress. The possible significance of this great movement was pointed out. The address will be printed in the "Mennonite Quarterly Review".

On Friday evening March 11, Quintus Leatherman addressed the Society on "Historic Franconia". He sketched the early history of the Franconia district in eastern Pennsylvania and presented much interesting information and description of the present congregations and church activities. The interest of the address was enhanced by the presentation, through the projection machine, of approximately 25 pictures, most of which consisted of pictures of the meeting-houses of the district.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Friday evening, April 8, at 7:30 P. M. at which time Dr. C. Henry Smith will address the Society on "The Early Mennonite Immigration to Pennsylvania".

The former Philomathean Hall on the third floor of the Administration Building has been secured for use as the Historical Society room. The Historical Library has been moved to the new quarters and stored for the most part in a cabinet behind glass fronts. This will provide additional security and safety in the preservation of the Society's large collection of old and rare Mennonitica. The room will also be used as Seminar room and work room for those members of the faculty and student body as well as others who wish to work in the Historical Library.

Since the last report a number of rare and valuable volumes have been added to the Historical Library by gift and by purchase. The most notable item is an exceedingly rare volume containing a complete set of Christopher Saur's "Ein Geistliches Magazien" (except the very last number) issued 1764-1772, which is valuable to Mennonites because it contains several contributions from Christopher Dock. By rare good fortune, wholly unknown when the book was originally purchased the volume was found to contain with other extra material a complete and well-preserved copy of Christopher Dock's "Schulordnung", second edition, 1770. The character and significance of this unique volume will be described in the coming April issue of the "Mennonite Quarterly Review."

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27; Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29; Dula Roth, '29; Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29; Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 APRIL 1927 No. 7

EDITORIAL

STUDENT THINKING

Anyone who keeps himself at all informed as to some of the tendencies of undergraduate thinking in colleges today cannot but note that they present an interesting situation. The score or so of student suicides may not be so startling when compared with the number of suicides among people outside of college. Perhaps the professors and students accepting the popular philosophies of the day regarding the origin of man and the nature of God are no more materialistic than the business men directing the great corporations or the laborers they employ. It is not particularly these things which indicate that student thinking is different from the thinking of any other group. But there is something distinctive about the thinking of college students. Two of the factors which help to make up this difference are worthy of special mention.

A college community is made up primarily of young people and of older folks who appreciate their viewpoint. How could a professor who dislikes the enthusiasm of undergraduates content himself to work with them? The college group is always hopeful and bubbling over with good spirits. When a host of young people are thrown into intimate contact, socially and intellectually, one can reasonably expect that the mode of thinking common to a great number of individuals in the group is just a little different from the mode of thinking found in an isolated rural community or in a typical home where the circle is made up in an entirely different fashion. The views expressed in a group of men none of whom are more than twenty-five years of age are inclined to be just a trifle more spicy than

those expressed in their own homes. In college it is inevitable that the restraining influence of age and experience should be felt to a more or less limited extent due to the way the group is constituted.

Not only is the youth and inexperience of college people responsible for the spirit underlying their thinking but there is a second factor which gets its very power from this fact. In the course of his reading any student will come in contact with the most potent ideas of the race. The ideas of Rousseau on personal liberty and the worth of the individual, of Emerson on the identity of self-reliance and God-reliance, of Mill on utility as the sole basis of morality, of historians who breathe into every page of their works "economic determinism", of scientists whose critical attitude toward authority and whose appeal to experimental evidence seems to be the basis of their own achievements provoke the eager thought of many a student. But he lacks the stability of older folks who weigh the merits of new ideas in the light of experience before accepting them. Happily he also lacks the phlegmatism and timorousness which may often be the cause of the rejection of new ideas. The student goes to college to learn to make use of the past experience of the race and because he appropriates after a fashion in a few years what it took centuries for the race to learn, his experience with powerful ideas is somewhat abnormal. Hence his contact with the world of ideas presents a problem.

This little analysis of some of the elements which make up the problems peculiar to students in their thinking serves simply to show the need for solid ground upon which the student may place his feet. In some cases students lose their faith just because their beliefs have not been given the earnest critical thought that is demanded in their school work. Can a student be expected to cultivate an analytical and critical attitude in science without carrying this attitude over into his religious thinking? Religious development must by all means keep pace with intellectual development. The student must see that the truths of Christianity will bear the same scrutiny that is given to materials in the laboratory. The intellectual phase of religious experience cannot be neglected for the emotional. Then students despite their youth and inexperience will be furnished with a satisfactory basis for their judgments on new and thought-provoking ideas. One of the special functions of the small denominational college is to give the student that background of religious thinking and experience which despite his youth will enable him to maintain his balance in a world of startling ideas. —H.

PHYSICAL RELIGION

Rev. McIntyre said in his lecture on "Physical Religion" that the body is God's own creation. It is the "Temple of the living God". And again the Scriptures say, "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?" and "Glorify God in your body and in your spirit which are God's."

Too many people today still hold the idea that the body is to be despised and that God looks with favor only upon the soul and the spirit. This same belief led the people of the Middle Ages into the monasteries and convents wasting away their bodies in a belief that the most spiritual people dared not care for their own physical needs. But God has ordained the body for His dwelling which makes every individual responsible for keeping his body a fit temple.

In order to keep the body strong there is need for exercise of the muscles. However, the purpose of physical exercise should not be to fit the body for feats of endurance, but it should be for keeping the body in the best state of health so that it may be a glory to the Creator. No one would say that a dilapidated church building is an ideal place for meeting and worshipping the most Holy God. Then should it not be the duty of every person to keep his body truly as a temple where God's spirit dwells in order that He may be glorified? —G.

RELIGIOUS

During the past month programs were given at Ft. Wayne, Forks, and Shore churches under the auspices of the College Y. P. C. A. The program at Ft. Wayne on Feb. 26 was on the general subject of peace. "The Inner Life" was discussed at Forks church the following Sunday evening. The program at the Shore church was of a missionary nature. The young people on the programs enjoyed the opportunity to become better acquainted with our surrounding churches, and appreciated the hearty welcome they received.

I. E. Burkhart preached at the regular morning services of the Ft. Wayne congregation Sunday, February 26. He addressed the Sunday School teachers' meeting during the afternoon and appeared on the Peace program of the evening.

March 17, President Yoder addressed the women in their weekly devotional meeting on the subject "The Christian Woman". He emphasized woman's responsibility and influence, as well as enumerated some of the important characteristics of the Christian woman.

I. E. Burkhart and Maurice Yoder spent the week end March 5-7 at Kokomo, Indiana, in the interests of the College.

Dean Oyer spent a few days in Ohio recently in work for the College. He spent Sunday, March 20 with the Bethel congregation near West Liberty, Ohio, preaching both morning and evening.

Bro. B. B. King conducteed our chapel services on the morning of March 22. He based his remarks on a few verses from Leviticus 11. He mentioned a number of fowls and animals which are an abomination to the Lord and are not to be used as food: the owl, vulture, bat, chameleon, and snail. Bro. King pointed out some characteristics of these animals which Christian people should avoid. The owl loves darkness of night, will not come out in the open light, is a melancholy bird, and is not cheerful and happy. The vulture feeds upon refuse, just as many individuals delight to destroy character and waste other lives. The bat takes on some of the characteristics of an animal and some of a bird. One who tries to live a dual life, who tries to take on the ways of the world and the ways of God's people will never make a success in life. The chameleon is an animal of changeable color, much as a person of a fickle nature changes with his environment. The snail is a small animal with no backbone. The individual with no personal convictions, who has no determination of his own will never be a strong character. Do not eat of the abominable animals and do not take on their characteristics.

On March 24 at our regular devotional hour Brother Dahlgren of Chicago Mission gave the story of his conversion. No doubt the secret of his twenty years of Christian life among the down and outs of Chicago is found in his statement

"When Jesus comes in He fills you further than just to your neck. He fills you to the overflowing."

President Yoder made a trip to Illinois, stopping at Freeport, Sterling, Morrison, and Cullom in the interests of the College.

I. E. Burkhart filled the pulpit at the College the morning of March 20, in the absence of both the President and Dean.

Dean Oyer spent March 27 with the Hesston congregation. The Deans of the two Colleges met to arrange a correlation of courses.

Bro. C. L. Graber attended services at the Salem Church Sunday morning March 27, where he conducted a summary of the Quarter's Sunday school lessons. He preached in the morning services and gave a talk in the interests of the College.

The evening of March 27, Bro. C. L. Graber spoke to the Clinton Brick congregation during the Y. P. M. hour.

THE FACT OF SIN

Do intelligent people believe that there is such a thing as "sin"? And is that which we see about us merely a necessary disorderly manifestation of primitive nature in the total development of the race? "Instead of with tooth and nail," says psychologist Gates, "we learn to attack with cutting remarks, piercing looks, or with annihilating thoughts only, but in these acts the pugnacious tendency is revealed even among the most sophisticated adults." Deduce from this quotation what you will—one thing is evident: there is plenty of something that the child of God desires to call sin and sinful tendencies manifesting themselves in man. To further weigh evidences we may profit by reading a paragraph from Dr. Orr in his "Sin as a Problem of Today".

"What we name sin is, from the religious point of view, the tragedy of God's universe. What it is, how it came, why it is permitted to develop itself into the havoc and ruin it surely entails, what is to be the end of it, above all, how its presence and working are to be reconciled with goodness, holiness, love, in the God who has permitted it—these are the crushing questions that press upon the spirit of every one who thinks deeply on the subject. In its very conception sin is that which ought not to be; which ought never to have been. How, then, or why, is it here, this awful, glaring, deadly, omnipresent reality in human history and experience? For sin is here; this conscience and universal experience attests. The evidences of its presence are not slight or intermittent. Men may belittle it, try to forget it, treat it as a superstition or disease of imagination—there is no lack of such attempts in the thinking of today—but the grim reality asserts itself in the dullest consciousness, ,and compels acknowledgement of its existence and hateful power. Drug conscience as deeply as you may, a time comes when it awakes. Turn in what direction one will, sin confronts one as a fact in human life—an experience of the heart, a development in history, a crimson thread in literature, a problem for science, an enigma of philosophy."

CAMPUS OPINION

"Write 500 words or less to answer the question from a high school senior: 'What may I expect from a college education?' Attempt to write something that is different."

Seniors after spending four years in college should be able to tell others just what to expect and what not to expect from a college education. Hence the above question was handed to four college seniors.

"Campus Opinion" welcomes comments and suggestions.

What May I Expect from a College Education? In the first place you cannot measure the value of a college education in dollars and cents. It may, of course, enable you to engage in types of work that will eventually result in financial gain. But the large and important value of a college education is the broadening effect it has upon the mind. You are set free from the small prison house in which your mind has dwelt, and are brought in touch with nobler influences. You are no longer your selfish self. You come in contact with many people, you learn their ways, and you have the privilege of choosing the better things in life which you find in a college environment.

The noblest purpose in life is that of serving your fellow men. And you are making the first great stride toward attaining that purpose by getting away from selfishness. If you learn nothing else but to give first consideration to others you will have achieved one of the great principles which go to make up a truly great man. Since in serving others you are doing most service to yourself you must duly regard the importance of an unselfish life.

In your contact with other students you have the opportunity of measuring yourself against them and finding wherein you drop below the average. You will soon make an effort to reach the average and to go above it if possible. To do this you must learn to discriminate between things that are worth-while and those which are not. This is another great accomplishment and is, perhaps, the greatest factor in determining what the student has acquired in his college work.

Whatever you expect to gain from a college education you cannot hope to receive more than you put into it. To obtain anything that is worth-while requires effort on your part and you certainly will never regret whatever effort you put into obtaining a college education.

—Lulu Smith.

A college education may mean a variety of things to different individuals: to some it brings new fields of knowledge, to others social advantages, to some an awakening of individual personality, and to some a deepening of spiritual life. A college education is not warranted to give guaranteed uniform results to everyone who enters college doors and completes a course. For, the people who enter differ widely in their interests and vary in the degree of their impressionability. The courses which make up the curriculum, the personalities of the teachers, the

influences of schoolmates, and numerous outside activities present a multiplicity of stimuli to the college Freshman, which seem to increase in intensity during the college years, with the development of interesting facts and an increasing number of friends.

You may expect to get from a college education what you consider most valuable. The phase of interest to which you give your greatest attention will have a moulding effect upon your character. If you allow athletic activities to have more than their proper share of interest, your school work, your social development and religious life will suffer. If you think only of high standards of class work you will miss opportunities to show helpfulness to some student, or have the blessing of rich friendships.

A college education should mean a development of the best in your life: the development of your greatest powers of thought and action, through exercise and contacts with worth-while, broadminded sympathy in the lives and interests of other people. It should arouse your spiritual life to its utmost possibilities by a better understanding of God's Word and by living, working, and praying with noble Christians. A college education should teach you to appreciate the beautiful in nature, art and life.

All of these opportunities are offered to you in a college education. But you must exercise your power of choice in selecting the most worth-while for your life. You may expect from a college education that which you most want, if you are willing to pay the price to secure your desire.

—Dora Shantz.

This discussion is not written up in the form of an argument to new students in which the most appealing conditions of our college are stressed, but the purpose is rather to point out to the graduating senior of an ordinary high school just what differences he can expect to find at Goshen College.

Indeed, conditions are vastly unlike those found in High Schools. In the nature of the school work itself, there would naturally be considerable dissimilarity. The courses are advanced but not beyond the maturing judgment and increasing ability of the student. However, it is true that even then more work in proportion is expected of the student. In fact, Goshen College has earned for itself the reputation of being a hard task master when it comes to work. "Playing hookey" and "bluffing" is not a very safe thing to try here.

Possibly the greatest adjustment which the high school senior must make is in the religious, social and other activities connected with school life. We do not have rival schools to meet in a football or basket ball game, in which excitement and enthusiasm is running high. The new student will find social standards very much different and of a higher type than those to which he has been accustomed. He may be surprised to note that it is the popular thing to take an active interest in religious matters, so unlike the conditions in a high school. Six or seven religious meetings are a part of the weekly schedule and every student is expected to attend most of them. Other periods beside these religious meetings, which are spent in high school as the student wishes, are here often taken up in literary programs and lectures. Every student is asked to serve here, help on this or that committee, speak in some program, etc., etc. Such intense activity, of course, gives the student

valuable training. Rules are generally not forced upon him, but in many respects he is placed upon his honor. He must learn to consider others, often for the sake of expediency rather than for the sake of the principle involved. Thus, if the high school senior is able to fit himself into the environment found at Goshen College, he will have tmple opportunity fo rstudy, seelf eexpression, ,and enjoyment.

—Wallace Miller.

What may you expect from a college education? You may expect the world to fall on its knees in homage before you. To be sure you may expect just that and more, but do not become disgruntled if, instead of homage, it hisses at you and laughs in your face.

What may you expect from a college education? You may expect a position as principal of a high school or assistant cashier in a First National Bank or be ordained to the ministry or take up a particularly fine white-collar job. Certainly you may expect all that and even more, but don't become down on everything and everybody if none of these expectations materialize.

What may you expect from a college education? You may expect four years of hard work. Hard work I say, and a lot of disagreeable things thrown in. Probably the most disheartening will be the instability of your own thought life. To be sure there are students who never are disturbed in their college years but the majority of these are incapacitated to do actual thinking. You ought to prepare yourself for a remolding and reshaping and remaking of some of your ideas concerning life and its realness. Life is made up of adjustments and the man who can most easily and readily adjust himself to his environment—in other words life itself—is the individual who has gotten the most out of his four years of college. It is this ability to adjust that you may expect to receive by attending college.

If you have an inquisitive turn of mind you may expect to know just for the sake and satisfaction of knowing. You may expect to experience the pure joy and happiness of getting into the presence of absolute Truth, the Truth that is ultimate and final.

What may you expect from a college education? You may expect to be better able to discriminate between what is good and what is detrimental for yourself and your fellowmen, and having discriminated be able to choose the better. And once more you may expect to walk along the shore of time more intelligently and pick up precious agates that otherwise would have appeared like common pebbles.

—Maurice A. Yoder.



OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

AVON

"Variety is the spice of life." Judging by the programs of the last few weeks the Avons evidently believe in this saying.

On February 28, a Longfellow program was given in honor of Longfellow's birthday. The following works were discussed: "The Psalm of Life", by Beulah Smith; "Hiawatha" by Dora Shantz; "Kavanagh" by Lulu Smith; and "Evangeline" by Mary Fretz. These discussions brought out some fine points in his writings and helped us to appreciate them more.

The program for March 7 consisted entirely of an informal discussion. The subject for discussion was, "Resolved: That the professional woman is more beneficial to society than the woman in the home". Two members of the society chose up sides, one side denying the truth of the proposition and the other side debating the affirmative side of the question. Both sides of the question were strongly upheld, but it was not decided which side won the argument.

On March 14, we expected the program to be so beneficial and interesting that the Vesperians were invited to share it, and we were not disappointed in our expectations. It was a Student Health program given by a few of the women of the Faculty. Miss Burkholder talked on the subject of "Mental Health", Miss Wyse on "Keeping Myself Physically Fit", and Miss Witmer talked about "Foods". Following these talks a vocal solo was given by Beulah Smith.

On March 21 the program was short and snappy. It was a program in the form of a newspaper. Beatrice Hershey gave the Current Events; Blanche Brenneman the Poet's Corner; Katie Yoder gave the Household Hints; and Mabel Wyse gave the Spice of Life. The Want Ads were given by Gladys Honderich. It was interesting to notice the different things wanted—everything from an automobile to a call to the reception room. Esther Brunk gave one of her interesting original short stories which described the modern girl.

VESPERIAN

The month of February is an ideal time to inspire patriotism, and to remind people of America's heroes. On February 28, the Vesperians discussed patriotism, and two ideal patriots. Martha Yoder gave a summary of Washington's life and Amanda Frey told us many interesting things about Lincoln. Esther Leininger discussed the best patriotic qualities of these men, and vividly pointed out "what constitutes patriotism". Every one then helped to sing a few of our national songs.

Story telling was the theme of interest, March 7. C. Ruth Yoder gave an excellent talk on "How to Tell a Story". The rest of the program was a story telling contest. Leahbelle Smucker, Verna Schertz, and Elizabeth Gish took part. Every speaker knew her story well and presented it in such a way, that every listener was keenly interested.

We all realize that health is a very vital question. The Avons invited the Vesperians to their Health program March 14 and presented a very much worthwhile program.

Every college student should be encouraged to read good magazines even

though he thinks that he lacks time. To overcome this difficulty we took up articles of interest in the March magazines. On March 21, reports were given on articles in the National Geographic, Nature Magazine, Scientific American, and Atlantic Monthly. Mary Royer and Esther Leininger each played a piano solo.

On March 28, our society gave a very short program, but of high literary quality. Verna Graber read a "Familiar Essay" that called to mind very pretty word pictures. Sylvia Hostetler wrote a poem that suited the occasion very well. It was entitled "Spring" and pictured scenes on the College Campus.

AURORA

A general discussion of imperialism composed the entertainment for our meeting of February 28. Opinions of a startling nature on America's present imperialistic policy were given, and brilliant repartee was the rule rather than the exception. Discussed also were: the nature and meaning of imperialism; why German imperialism failed; is imperialism beneficial or harmful? and how to correct imperialism.

The menu for the March 7th meeting was of a rather unusual kind. It consisted of essays on various subjects of interest.

"Unfounded Certitude" was the title of the first essay. Samuel Yoder, the author, showed how the average American citizen is laboring under many beliefs and delusions reached by rationalizing and upheld with unwarranted obstinacy. Witness the following statement: The starving childeren of the Near East may call for bread as loudly as they can, but as long as the materialistic American farmer can make his thousands raising tobacco for dissipated American spendthrifts to smoke in pipes, he is likely to consider that call as a trick to rid 'Uncle Sam' of his excess wealth."

Walter Roupp's essay, entitled "Religion", was a description of the various forms of worship beginning with that of the ignorant savage and culminating with Christianity. Of the latter Mr. Roupp said in part: "The Christian Church stands today beneath God's almighty eye, in many divisions, some less, and some more pure than others; but through them all are scatatered the true worshippers—those who have learned the boundlessness of that peace that comes through their Christ's redemptive power."

The third essay, written by Wallace Miller, asked by its title, this question, "Is the Negro inferior?" Mr. Miller departed from the generally accepted belief and proceeded to answer the question in the negative. By showing that scientific investigation of racial differences has never definitely proved the superiority or inferiority of any one race of people, and by pointing out that differences in environment accounted for the apparent backwardness of the Negro race, he quite convinced his audience of the rightness of his belief. "The enormous change in standards of living which the negro was forced to undergo when he was torn from his native African soil and placed under American slave owners, and the severe struggle against fearful odds which he has endured since, are sufficient to explain the undesirable traits which we now fling in his face."

The final essayist, Ralph Fisher, under the appropriate heading, "Witch Hunters" warmly attacked the evils of intolerance, ultra-conservatism, and useless conventions. He did not on the other hand advocate extreme radicalism but rather

upheld the idea that natural development, neither hastened nor retarded, is best. "There is a crying need today for open-minded natural development of God-given characteristics and talents in accord with certain great God-ordained laws and principles without any interference from the meddling hand of man in his attempt to assist God. Shall the apprentice find it necessary to retouch the work of the Master Craftsman?"

The program of March 14 dealt with American magazines. In turn were ably discussed the literary, review, better story, and cheaper story magazines, by Ralph Holderman, Wilbur Shenk, E. J. Camp, and W. T. Stalter, respectively. A quartette, "Fair Iuna", concluded the program.

On March 21, subjects of a philosophical and moral nature occupied our thoughts. Henry Bohn carefully traced the steps in the development of ethical thought. Hedonism was the formidable sounding title of William Swartzendruber's well given dissertation. Hedonism he explained was the doctrine held by the Epicureans in ancient times that gratification of desires is the sole good in life. The modern advocate of Hedonism, the Utilitarianist, has somewhat modified this interpretation into seeking the good or greatest happiness of the community as a whole. A well-studied discussion of Ethics and metaphysics by John Habecker completed the program.

ADELPHIAN

The Adelphians during the past month have been featuring a very instructive and interesting type of program. In the first program the McNary-Haugen Bill was debated. The affirmative was upheld by Howard Schertz and L. J. Martin while Paul Horsch and Forrest Kanagy upheld the negative. Professor Hohn, Clifford Martin, and I. E. Burkhart serving as judges rendered a 2 to 1 decision in favor of the affirmative. Professor Hohn rendered a short critique after the debate.

The Chinese situation was discussed with much enthusiasm. We are agreed that her past will not traditionally bind and keep her from a more prosperous future. We believe China is improving her status as a nation and will sometime take her place as a world power.

The Adelphians are loyal to Indiana and are desirous of becoming better acquainted with her contributions to society. Recently we studied of her truly great figures in literature and politics as well as her unique history.

HOMERIAN

The Homerian Society gave an interesting program on Anticipated Professions on February 28. The teaching, nursing, banking, and engineering professions were discussed. The Ladies' Quartet favored us with several excellent selections.

At the meeting of March 7 we were entertained by Miss Wyse and Mr. Fricke, the Physical Instructors. Miss Wyse gave a very interesting talk, and had a number of the girls perform stunts to illustrate her talk. "Keep Thyself Fit" was the theme of Mr. Fricke's essay. Many helpful points were brought out by both speakers.

On March 14 an inaugural address, "Do Well What You Are to Do", was

given by the newly elected president, Lester Wenger. The program consisted of book reviews: "David Copperfield", by Mildred Weldy, and "The Americanization of Edward Bok", by Ezra Beachy.

A very interesting musical program consisting chiefly of solo and duet numbers was given on March 24. A reading was rendered by Naomi Byler. The program was enjoyed and appreciated.

College News

Mrs. Ben Kauffman on March 6 entertained Mabel Wyse, Leahbelle Smucker, and Dorothy Swartzendruber at a birthday dinner for her daughter Emily.

On March 6 Ruth V. and Martha Yoder were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Zook.

The first tennis games of the season were played March 15.

Mary Kauffman returned to Kulp Hall on March 15 from the Elkhart Hospital where she had undergone an operation for the removal of her tonsils.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Musselman, of Orrtanna, Pa., spent a few days at the College visiting their son and daughter, Howard and Mary.

Dr. A. C. Yoder of Goshen lectured to the student body March 7 on "The Theory of Vaccination".

The Audubon Bird Society organized this spring electing Howard Musselman president and Ruth V. Yoder secretary. They took their first hike March 19 starting at daylight and returning in time for breakfast. On this trip. Proffessor Witmer gave some suggestions for successful bird study.

Samuel Zook and Louella Troyer, of West Liberty, Ohio, visited friends at the College on March 28.

Miss Loucks to Janitor: "Can't you fasten up the fire escape so the girls can't use it instead of the stairs?"

Janitor: "Yes, I could easily do that, but what would they do in case of fire?"

Miss Loucks: "Why, I never thought of that."

A number of folks in the dining hall on April First had difficulty in getting their chairs from under the table. Others found that the silverware had acquired a strong tendency to remain on the table.

The Sophomore Women's Debating team was entertained at the home of their coach, Professor Hershbergeer, ,on the evening of March 17.

Eva Burkholder and Glenn McFadden, students at Manchester College, visited friends here over the week end of March 28.

The Freshman class on the evening of March 16 enjoyed a maple taffy pull at the home of one of the members of their class, Gladys Honderich.

On March 13 the students from West Liberty, Ohio, were entertained at the home of Professor Umble.

Ruth Miller, Fyrne Miller, Verna Schertz, Louella Schertz, Ruth V. Yoder, Martha Yoder, Mary Royer, and Esther Leininger were guests at the home of Milo Yoder on March 13.

Pearl Detweiler on Sunday 6:30 P. M.: "Well, life would be a pleasure if it weren't for the minutes you have to wait."

Dr. Butler, president of the Cleveland Bible Institute, conducted cnapel exercises April 1.

Professor H. S. Bender delivered an illustrated lecture March 16 on "Italian Renaissance Art".

President Yoder spent March 1-3 in Kalona, Iowa.

Coming from behind at the last minute, the Aurora Literary Society passed the Adelphian Society on the last day of the Maple Leaf selling contest, and won the prize of an extra page, to be used at the discretion of the society. The Adelphians came second, followed by the Vesperians, Avons, and Homerians, in the above order. The contest resulted in a very large number of sales, making possible a first class production, which is now in the process of creation.

Rev. T. V. D. Dillon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Goshen, has seen fit to thank the student body for the interest taken by them in the Sunday afternoon vesper services in that church. Hardly a Sunday passes without a good-sized group of students attending.

Delmar Hershberger is filling the position of a quarantined teacher in the Middlebury High School this month, teaching mathematics and science.

Alvin King, of Hesston, Kansas, visited friends on the campus March 26-28.

Dr. Correll spent the week-end, March 5-7, visiting friends at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

A ladies' quartet from the college, composed of Dorothy Smith, Beulah Smith, Verna Graber, and Elizabeth Graber rendered several numbers at a special program at the Mennonite Brethren in Christ church of Goshen, March 23.

Following the above meeting the executive committee of the Mission Board of the Indiana-Michigan Conference met. Those attending this meeting were O. S. Hostetler, of Topeka; D. A. Yoder, of Goshen; D. D. Troyer, of Goshen; E. F. Martin; and B. B. King.

Dr. Correll to Henry (Hank) Bohn in German II after Hank pulled a stunt in class: "Mister Bohn, you are a continual source of distribution!"

Mark and Mary Roth, students in the Academy, returned to the College March 27 after having been quarantined for six weeks on account of the illness of their brother.

Irvin Kennell, of Roanoke, Illinois, spent March 25-28 visiting friends on the campus.

Dr. Correll attended the lecture of W. T. Foster, noted economic authority, in Chicago, March 18.

A large group of college students attended the program of the North Manchester Glee Club in the Brethren Church at Wakarusa, March 27.

The Executive Committee of the Indiana-Michigan Sunday School Conference met at the College, ,March 19, to arrange for the annual conference. The members present were B. B. King, of Fort Wayne; C. L. Graber, of Goshen; E. F. Martin, of Elkhart; C. C. Culp, of Chief, Michigan; and C. W. Leininger, of Elkhart.



ALUMNI

Professor and Mrs. H. S. Bender, '18, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of Mary Eleanor on March 3, 1927.

A cablegram was received from Dhamtari, India, announcing the birth of a ten and one-half pound boy to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Miller, '17.

George Junior was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Topinges, Akron, Ohio, on March 21, 1927. Former students will remember Mrs. Topinges as Cordelia Grabill, Academy '16.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smucker, ex-'22, have returned on their first furlough from India, where they had charge of the Mahodi station.

Esther Hertzler, '23, returned to her work at the Children's Home in Kansas City after a few months' vacation spent with her parents at Denbigh, Virginia and her brother, Silas Hertzler, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Mrs. Silas Hertzler and her two children accompanied Miss Hertzler as far as Elkhart. After a week's visit in Elkhart Mrs. Hertzler went to her parents' home in La Junta, Colorado.

Vesta Hostetler, Academy '23, Smithville, Ohio, is enrolled in Bluffton College for second semester work.

William Hallman, Academy '25, is visiting colleges contracting sales agents for the Universal Book and Bible House of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nathan Reiff, Academy '25, is manager of the insurance departmena of the First Old State Bank, Elkhart, Indiana.

Mrs. Charles Shaum (Sarah Shantz), Academy '21, moved with her husband from Osceola, Indiana to a farm south of Elkhart, Indiana.

C. B. Blosser, '07, former instructor and Dean in Goshen College, was elected by the County Board of Education to be county agricultural agent for Elkhart County.

Mrs. L. C. Shertz, Seminary '05, Roanoke, Illinois, visited her daughter, Verna, at the College on April 2, 1927.

Mr. Bertram Smith, '15, and wife, Edna Metzler, Dayton, Ohio, announce the birth of a son, Philip, on March 11, 1927.

Rev. Harvey Nunemaker, '21, recently moved from Danvers, Illinois, to Commins, Michigan where he has charge of the Illinois Central Conference Mennonite congregation. Mrs. Nunemaker, Alma Hostetler, '21, and little daughter, Evelyn, spent several weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hostetler, Elkhart, Indiana, before going to Michigan.

Vera Schertz, '21, spent April 2-3 with Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schertz and her brothers, Howard and Marion Schertz.

Glenn Kropf, '22, principal of the Shipshewana High School, visited friends in Goshen April 3.

ATHLETICS

The greatest athletic event at the College during the past month was the basket ball tournament. The interclass race in the basket-ball league was so close that the tournament committee consisting of a representative from each class, decided that the winners of the tournament should be champions for the year. The finish of the interclass race found the Seniors, Juniors, and Academy tied for first place with five victories and three defeats. The Sophomore team was close behind with four victories and a like number of reverses. The Freshman team was not so fortunate and finished the season with one victory and seven defeats. In the first tournament game the Juniors met the Freshmen. During the first half the game was close and ended 8-5 favoring

the Juniors. In the second half the Junior men hit the goal from all parts of the floor and won the game 26-13. Fisher, M. Smith, and Yoder divided the scoring honors about equally for the Juniors. Byler, captain of the Freshmen, was the outstanding player for his team. He shot well and played an aggressive floor game.

The Seniors had drawn a bye and they met the Juniors in a close game on March 19, at 2:30. Since the winner of this game would go to the finals, the guarding was very close with many personal fouls resulting. At the half the score was 6-2 in favor of the Seniors. The Junior team tied the score soon after the second half started and then each team counted one more field goal. The regular period ended with the score tied at 8-all. During the overtime period Miller sunk two field goals for the Seniors while the Juniors were held scoreless. Thus the Seniors won 12-8. There were no brilliantly outstanding performances.

At 3:30 the Sophomores and the Academy met. The large, smooth-working "Sophs" had things their own way throughout the game. The Academy forwards got very few close range shots at the goal and were only kept from being hopelessly outclassed by Orvan Brunk's long shots. Myers did the heaviest scoring for the Sophomores. Roupp and Shenk also made good use of their scoring opportunities. The final score was 29-17.

The final game was played between the Sophomores and Seniors and was one of the best games seen here this year. The two rows of bleachers on either side were quite well filled with the supporters divided quite evenly. The Seniors took an early lead and at one time were leading 10-6. However, at the half the score stood a tie at 10 points each. With the beginning of the second half the Sophomores spurted and then started drawing away. This was not for long and then the Seniors drew up to 17-19 score. Then Erb came in rapidly on a dribble and made a goal which every one thought tied the score but he had traveled unlawfully and the goal did not count. Shenk soon put the Sophomores safely in the lead when he sank a rebound shot. The final whistle blew with the score 21-17 making the Sophomores winners of the tournament. The Sophomores had the better team. Their team work and defense was quite good and the Seniors remained in the fight because of the ability of Miller, Erb and Fricke to snare many long field goals. The Sophomore girls presented the winning team with a large box of home-made candy after the game.

Professor Miller, Horsch, and M. Smith refereed the tournament games. Clifford Fisher and Raymond Book were official time keepers and Forrest Kanagy and Floyd Martin officially tabulated the score. A "press box" constructed by Raymond Book was a great aid to those who were intrusted with the keeping of the time and score. It is felt that the tournament was a success in every way.

With basket ball out of the way various other athletic activities have taken its place. The five tennis courts are in excellent condition and in agreeable weather are almost constantly in use. Volley ball also has been receiving some attention. A recent game between the Faculty team and a team picked from the Seniors and Sophomores proved to be of very much interest to all the students who attended. Professors Hershberger, Bender, Miller, Business Manager Graber, and Fricke and Burkhart, student assistants, made up the Faculty team. The game ended in a tie each side having won two servings. The climax was reached in the third game when Professor Hershberger was serving with the score 7-14 in favor of the students. Before the professor got through serving the score was tied. Some students have been practicing baseball and track but the weather has been too cold for much work along this line. There is some very good material for both track and baseball and it is hoped that strong teams can be developed.

;THE FAMOUS"

Authentic Quad Hall Suits and Topcoats

ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY IN GOSHEN BY US.

THE LAST WORD—FOR YOUNG FELLOWS WHO APPRAISE SMARTNESS RIGHTLY.

$29.50 $34. 50 $39.50

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

Selz Shoes Quad Hall Clothes

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

NEXT TIME TRY THE—

All American

Ma's Cooking is Best

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin & Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

TRY OUR HOME COOKING

Lincoln Coffee Shop

LUELLA ETTLINE, Prop.

Regular Meals. Lunches, Short Orders

109½ E. Lncoln Ave.

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

at

POPULAR PRICES

Serve Yourself Shoe Store

Opposite Jefferson Theater

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

For Mother's Day

Give her a lasting reminder of your thoughtfulness—the thing she wants most and only you can give—your photograph.

Mother's Day is May 8th.

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington

Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks
For Easter

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

FOR DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM

Cor. Clinton & Main

Nick Paflas, Prop.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For Kodak and Photo Service

Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring

Picture Framing

107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

Bill Folds, Wallets, Key Cases,
Collar Cases, Hair Brush Sets,
Trunks, Traveling Bags.
Brief Cases, Music Rolls, Umbrellas
Repairing of All Kinds

A. PUSCHMANN

Fine Tailoring

128½ S Main Street Goshen, Ind.

Next to Circle Theatre.

You Can always find the new things first at

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORES

Our styles are just 48 hours from Broadway

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment

Phone — Office L-107
Residence J-107

Jefferson Theater Building

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and
Transfer Service
Phone 119

Send it to a Master

Gilbert's Dry
Cleaning Co.
Phone 463
125 E. Lincoln

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"The College Dentist"
Fifteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students

127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Newell's

Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Headquarters for Sporting Goods

ALSO FOR PARKER'S DUOFOLD FOUNTAIN PENS

Harter's Sporting Goods Store

Wholesale Retail

223 South Main Street

Use this coupon for 20% reduction

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Luncheon Service Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Developing Printing

Drs. Eby & Eby

H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service

Smith-Clark Company

Home Outfitters

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperie

The College Record

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY



MAY, 1927

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 8

SUMMER SCHOOL

Goshen College

has arranged for a summer session beginning June 20 and continuing for nine weeks.

Courses in College and Academy

will be offered in the departments of Bible, Biological Science, Education, English, History and Social Science, Latin and Modern Languages.

Students

desiring to shorten the regular residence requirements for graduation or to make up deficiencies of credit will find this an excellent opportunity for doing so. It will be possible to secure nine semester hours of credit during the session.

The Teaching Staff

is made up of instructors selected from the regular faculty, with one from the Hesston College Faculty.

Catalogs

are ready for distribution. If interested write to the President or Secretary of Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD
MAY NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN

The Young People's Institute

Noah Oyer

A Young People's Institute will be held at Goshen College beginning June 17 and closing June 26, 1927. It is the purpose of this Institute to provide for our young people, ten days of instruction, inspiration and fellowship. The program for classes, discussion groups, devotional hours, and addresses is indicated on the following schedule:

8:00 Messages of Jesus.
9:00 Ephesian Studies.
10:00 Devotional Hour.
10:30 Missions; Faith and Ideals of the Church.
11:30 Great Hymns of the Church.
12:20 Noon Recess.
1:15 Discussion Forum
2:30 Recreation.
7:00 Sunset Meeting.
8:00 Platform Meeting.

The Bible Studies will be conducted by S. F. Coffman and Noah Oyer. It is the purpose of these courses to find in the messages of Jesus and in Paul's letter to the Ephesians, the great principles of the Christian life and to find in the Bible the sole message for the training of the devotional life. Bro. Ralph Smucker, who has recently returned from his work as a missionary in India, will conduct classes on Missions and will also give illustrated lectures on the Work in India. The Faith and Ideals of the Church will be discussed by S. F. Coffman and H. S. Bender. A study will also be made of some of the great hymns that are the heritage of the Christian Church. The appreciation of the best hymns of the Church is an important part of our worship program.

The Discussion Forum, Sunset Meetings, and Platform Meetings promise to be valuable features of the program. Subjects of vital interest to young people will be discussed. Leaders and speakers have been selected who are deeply interested in the problems of our youth. The Sunday services will consist of morning and evening sermon, and a four o'clock Vesper service which will be of a devotional nature.

It is sincerely hoped that a large number of our young people will share with us this season of fellowship. Already a large number have expressed interest in the Institute.

The Men's Chorus Easter Tour

T. H. Erb

During Easter vacation the seventeen men who composed our Men's Chorus had some pleasant and unforgettable experiences. Plans had been made for a tour through Illinois during Easter vacation several months previous, and the chorus worked hard and steadily preparing a program that would be an honor to the chorus and our College.

The transportation was provided by the Yoder Coach Line Company of Nappanee. A big blue bus was chartered, and was in charge of Mr. Willard Yoder, a regular licensed driver of the company.

The bus came on the campus at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning April 13, and after a rousing send off by the students and faculty of the College, the boys left on their way, making their first stop at Chicago.

We arrived there at four o'clock on Wednesday evening and spent the time from four to five in visiting the Art Institute. At six o'clock we went to the WLS studio where we gave a twenty minute concert over the radio. Immediately after, we hastened to the Mennonite Home Mission on South Union Avenue, where we gave a program to a crowded house.

At nine o'clock the next morning we left for Freeport, Illinois. The trip on this day was particularly pleasant. We passed through such beautiful cities as Elgin and Rockford before arriving at Freeport. Upon arriving there we were directed over somewhat treacherous roads to the home of Almon Fortner where we enjoyed a hearty supper. The audience at Freeport was exceptionally appreciative, and their hospitality will not soon be forgotten. Because of a heavy rain that night we did not leave Freeport until noon on Friday. We arrived at Sterling at 2 p. m. and enjoyed a particularly satisfactory dinner at the home of Raymond Book. That same afternoon we sang a short while at both the Sterling high school and the city hospital. In the evening we gave our program to a large appreciative audience at the Science Ridge church.

The next day we went to Tiskilwa. On account of the muddy roads, we were forced to give up our plans to sing at the Mennonite church in the country, but Rev. Ernest Bohn, a Goshen College graduate, opened his church in town to us and we gave our program there to a packed house. The boys were graciously entertained all of Saturday afternoon at the home of John Smucker in Tiskilwa.

On Easter morning we started from Tiskilwa before sunrise. Just at sunrise we stopped at the brow of a hill and held a short Easter service. We arrived at Eureka about eleven o'clock. Several Fords and "Klondike" buggies were in town to take us through the knee deep mud to the home of John Camp, where we had dinner. The strong wind was rapidly drying the roads so that by evening we could travel in autos. We sang to a crowded house at Roanoke in the afternoon and to another full house at Metamora in the evening. On Monday morning we sang at the Eureka high school and also at the Mennonite Home for the Aged at Eureka.

From there we had only twenty miles to Gridley, where we were met by J. D. Hartzler and S. Albright in box wagons. We traveled thus in the mud to the church six miles north of Gridley. Here the house was not full, due to the almost

impassable condition of the roads. We were brought back to Gridley again the next morning feeling that the people of the Waldo congregation were indeed hospitable and appreciative.

On the road to Fisher the next day we passed perilously near to a tornado path just outside of Bloomington. We were certainly seeing all we cared for, of rain, floods, and tornado. It was the same story of muddy roads, and unequalled hospitality at the Fisher church. In spite of the roads we sang to an audience of about two hundred fifty.

The next day we drove to Kokomo, Indiana for our last appointment. The sandy gravel roads of Indiana presented no road problem at Kokomo, so we sang to a crowd of over eight hundred at the Howard-Miami church.

After being delayed an hour the next morning on account of motor trouble, we started for home and arrived at dear old Goshen College at two thirty in the afternoon. The trip was over and we all felt that we had been benefited in more ways than one.

We were helped in getting out into the different Mennonite communities, in making personal acquaintances, and in coming in contact with different points of view. Every member of the chorus feels a closer kinship to his fellow-churchmen in the communities he visited. We also hope that we rendered some service in bringing gospel music to our churches where singing is so large a part of the church program.

The trip was financed by offerings taken at the congregations visited and also by contributions into the chorus fund by each member of the chorus. We all feel that the tour was a success and have no other feelings than those of satisfaction, even when remembering the rain and the mud.

MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

H. S. Bender

During a recent visit to Fulton County, Ohio, the president and treasurer of the Society secured a large number of old Mennonite books as gifts to the historical library. Since the list would be too large to be published in detail, it will be reported in summary form only. Books were donated by the following: E. L. Frey, J. C. Frey, S. S. Wyse, Mr. Rychener, Chris Gerig, Mrs. Joseph King, John H. Miller, Henry Aschliman, Albert Nofzinger, Amos Graber, Joseph D. Nafziger. Books given included *Wandlende Seele,* Basel, 1770; *Ausbund,* 1809, 1817, 1815, 1834; *Ernsthafte Christenpflicht,* Zweybruecken, 1816, 1837; *Gueldene Aepffel,* Europe, 1702; *Froschouer New Testament,* Leipzig, 1790; *Christliches Glaubensbekenntniss,* Basel, 1822, elsewhere, 1711; *Roosen's* writings printed in 1753; *Unparteiische Lieder-sammlung,* 1860, 1867, 1876, all at Lancaster; *Martyrs' Mirror* of 1870 (German); J. M. Brenneman, *Das Christenthum und der Krieg* Lancaster, 1864; *Eine Chronik oder Geschicht-Buechlein,* Lancaster, 1859; *Georg Jutzi's Ermahnung,* 1853; John Holdeman, *A Treatise on Magistracy and War,* 1891; and many others.

On the same trip the exceedingly rare copy of the first edition of the Froschouer Swiss Bible in the possession of Bishop E. L. Frey was examined. The New

Testament was printed at Zurich in 1524, and all of the Old Testament except the Prophets at the same place in 1525. The Prophets were printed there in 1529. The Bible is in a very good state of preservation and apparntly has been in the family during this entire period. It is doubtful whether another copy of this issue exists in private hands in America, possibly not in a library.

Recent acquisitions by the historical library are listed below.

Joseph Funk, Father of Song in Northern Virginia. By J. W. Wayland. Dayton, 1912. Given by Joseph K. Ruebush of Dayton, Virginia.

Zur Heimath, 1875-1879. By purchase from J. F. Funk. This includes the first five volumes of the first Russian Mennonite journal.

Abraham Graeter, *Eine Kurze Kirchengeschichte.* 1864. Given by S. M. Grubb, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dietrich Philips, *Ehe der Christen,* 1765. Given by S. D. Guengerich, Wellman, Ia.

THE Y. P. C. A. 1926-27

The administration began in April 1926 and closed in the same month of this year. We sincerely believe that our work has been fairly successful in at least a few directions. First, we feel that there has been a growing consciousness on the part of the students that it is their organization and that they owe a wholehearted allegiance to it. Second, an improvement in the nature of the meetings was also apparent—the many participating instead of the few. Third, outside contacts were made with practically all the churches in our immediate constituency.

As before we repeat the purpose as stated in the constitution, it being so broad and far-reaching that should it be carried out the "Y" would become the greatest organization on the campus. It would then lead every student to a belief in Christ, to membership and service in the Christian Church, promote the spiritual growth of each one, permeate the campus with an ideal moral and religious spirit, and send men to the four corners of the globe as witnesses for Christ. To work toward this ideal the work is divided among the following committees: Devotional, Bible Study, Mission Study, Social, Employment, Membership, Extension, and Finance.

The Devotional committee provided a meeting each Thursday afternoon after the last class period. Most of these meetings were sectional for men and women. A number of times, however, we had outside speakers at which times the meetings would be conjoint. President Yoder addressed us Jan. 27 on the subject, "What I would do if I were a Boy Again". March 24 Brother H. Dalgren of the Home Mission in Chicago told us the story of his conversion, it being actually one of the most remarkable conversions in the world. The attendance at all these weekly meetings was excellent on the average.

The Bible Study committee arranged the Tuesday evening discussion groups for the first semester. The Academy boys were led by Delmar Hershberger, using "The Many Sided David" by Philip E. Howard as a text. The Academy girls led by Mary Fretz used Murray's "With Christ in the School of Prayer". The College Freshmen men studied "Things Most Surely Believed" by Verkuyl with Professor H. S. Bender as group leader. The Freshman women studied "Bible Studies by Doctrine" by Sell with Elizabeth Gish as group leader. Professor G. F. Hershberger and the Sophomore men discussed "Enlisting for Christ and the Church" by H. A. Johnston. Dora Shantz and the Sophomore women discussed "Life Abiding and Abounding" by W. M. Griffith Thomas. The Junior men

(Continued on Page 9)

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27, Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29, Dula Roth, '29, Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29, Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 MAY 1927 No. 8

EDITORIAL

SHADOWS

Everywhere are shadows; for every ray of light there are millions of them since each shadow is the silhouette of an object. Thus these innumerable shadows have just as many different qualities. Some are long, others are short; some are dark while others are light; then there are the playful, chequered shadows, and the dim, gray, and dreary ones; besides these there are the foul, dank, and uninviting shadows, and the cool, refreshing shades which draw all life to them.

The long shadows reach far from their source, while short ones may color a very small circle. In the deep and dark shadows the tender plants blossom, while the playful shades skim about having little effect on the life on which they are cast as they pass. Pestilences and all manner of "creeping things" flourish in those dank, and filthy shadows and other life is repelled; but the cool, refreshing shadows are the lure of the summer time; they are those which in breaking the piercing rays of the sun become resorts for renovating the spirits and refreshing the physical body.

But there are yet other shadows with all the qualities of natural shadows; however, they are more hidden to the eye unless one is looking for them. Yet not being aware of them keeps them in no wise from falling where they will. These are the shadows of influence. The sources of these shadows are as innumerable as those of natural shadows and they are just as certain. Some are so long that they are cast over the whole universe, others are so short that only a small circle feels their power. Again there are some so deep that obviously no one is left untouched by their power as far as they reach; others so faintly touch life that they are scarcely

felt. Then there are those which touch life only here and there, while others linger long as the gray of twilight. But there are some influences which as they fall bring with them sorrow, despair, impurity. Yet in contrast with this is that refreshing influence of truth, love, purity, gladness, helpfulness, and the other desirable qualities, whose power is felt just as surely as any other shadow of influence that is cast.

The smallest bark on life's tumultous ocean
Will leave a track behind forever more;
The slightest wave of influence set in motion
Extends and widens to the eternal shore."

—G.

PLATONIC FRIENDSHIPS

We owe many things to the Greeks. The term "Platonic friendship" and the concept it embodies is one of these. We are told that according to Plato the ideal relationship between a man and a woman is one that is purely intellectual or spiritual and is quite devoid of sensual feeling or anything that smacks of this material world. Whether or not we agree in all respects with Plato on this point at least we must grant that here we have an ideal that is worth considering as an ideal. It may be somewhat one-sided but at least it recognizes the primacy of the intellect. At a college, if anywhere, the type of friendship between men and women tending toward the Platonic ideal should be encouraged. Enough women have demonstrated their intellectual ability that men can well afford to cultivate their friendship purely for the intellectual stimulus this friendship affords. That friendship in which the intellectual element is to a large extent lacking is to be classed as anything but ideal.

Similarly in the field of religious experience and expression, is not that type of experience to be considered as ideal in which the intellectual rather than the emotional element predominates? Of course some people are tempermentally so constituted that they must "shout" just as some are constituted to be incapable of forming "Platonic friendships". Why should the spectacle of people performing the acts incident to non-Platonic friendships be any more revolting than the spectacle of people expressing a religious experience in which the rational element is negligible as compared to the emotional? Reason, we are told, distinguishes man from the brute. Are we not safe in concluding that not only in friendship or religion but in all other fields he most closely approaches the ideal in whom the affections and emotions are thoroughly supervised and directed by cold reason? What is needed is not fiery affection or fierce emotion but calm unimpassioned reasonableness.

—H.



RELIGIOUS

The Primary and Junior Departments of the Sunday school gave a fine Missionary program Sunday evening April 24. The program consisted of songs, talks, and papers prepared by the children. The facts given gave a brief interesting survey of mission work in our own station in South America, as well as in India, China, Africa, and other countries. All taking part showed enthusiastic interest and careful preparation of their parts. Mrs. Glenn Miller, Superintendent of the Junior Department, acted as chairman of the meeting. Each of the teachers also helped to make the program a success.

Dr. Butler visited the College on the morning of April 1. He conducted chapel, speaking on the subject, "The Holy Spirit". He pointed out that the Holy Spirit settles the sin question, guides life, prevents sin, fits for service, and secures eternity.

During the Easter vacation President Yoder visited Illinois; Bro. Maurice Yoder Ohio, western New York, and eastern Indiana; and Bro. Irvin Burkhart Holmes and Wayne counties, Ohio, all in the interests of Goshen College.

At our weekly devotional meeting April 7, Rev. Elmer Mast of Elkhart, a student with us this year, spoke on the subject, "Fellowship with God and Believers".

Miss Ada Burkhart, a graduate nurse of the Mennonite Training School at La Junta, Colorado, gave a fine talk to the girls during the regular devotional hour April 21.

During the recent Methodist Conference in the city a number of ministers visited the College. Among the number were Dr. Paul, President of Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, and Dr. Morris, Professor of Systematic Theology at Asbury College in Kentucky. Dr. Morris gave a short talk at chapel in which he gave the "Law of Successful Living" as: discover self, direct sympathy, devotion to service, and daring to sacrifice.

Dean Oyer spoke at the Clinton Frame church on Sunday evening April 24, presenting the needs of the College. On the same evening a group of students went to Middlebury where they gave the Y. P. M. program.

On Easter Sunday an all-day missionary meeting was held at the Salem church, west of New Paris. Among the speakers of the afternoon were Bro. Noah Oyer, Beatrice Hershey, Lois Lapp, and William Hallman.

HABITS OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

Some conscientious people are alarmed because their religious life has become such a matter of habit that they are not conscious of any voluntary effort to live right. They feel that their acts and services cannot be pleasing to God when rendered without any conscious desire to honor Him. They are oppressed with the fear that their comfortable religion is really only formality. They pray at certain hours, and go to church at certain times, and they go through regular routines of duties, and they seem to be good and to do good by routine rather than from the heart. The methodicalness of their piety frightens them when they think seriously about it; it seems to them that, in all their acts of devotion and service there should be a spontaneous feeling, ever fresh and sweet.

A little reflection will show us that such anxiety is groundless. All true greatness is unconscious of itself. The highest attainment in any art is that in which the art is forgotten. The appearance of effort mars any performance and all truly great things are done easily and unconsciously.

The principle is just as true in its application to Christian life. When one is conscious of his spiritual graces, the beauty of these graces is marred. When a man knows that he is humble, his humility vanishes. When one has to make efforts to be generous, patient, or unselfish, he has yet much to learn about these traits. The highest reach in Christian character brings the disciple back to the simplicity of a little child, when he is utterly unconscious of the splendor of his character in Heaven's sight. This is the culmination, but it takes many years ofttimes to attain to such completeness.

So you see a Christian who is very patient, or has great meekness. He is not easily provoked when he is insulted, his face grows a little pale, but there is no outburst; no anger clouds his brow; no passionate word escapes his lips; he rules his own spirit; he speaks the soft answer, or is silent; or, he has wondrous Christian joy. He has sorrows, but amid them all his heart rejoices. His life is a "song in the night", or he has attained rare, almost unearthly, spirituality. He seems to have actual converse with heaven. A celestial brightness clings to him. He walks the earth as if he were a visitant from another world; his daily life is a prayer, breathing out a silent, unconscious influence of heavenliness, as a sweet flower pours out fragrance on the common air; or he lives a Christian life of superior nobleness. He displays the graces of the spirit in unusual measure. He manifests Christ's hidden life wherever he goes. His life is one of great usefulness, as, with beautiful unselfishness, he ministers to the good of others. His heart is touched by every cry of distress, and his hand goes out to give relief to all suffering and needy; and all this costs no effort. It appears easy and natural for him to be just such a Christian, and he seems unconscious of any pre-eminent attainments.

You see the matured character, the disciplined spirit, the trained life; and you marvel at the ease, the perfectness, the unconsciousness, with which these beautiful things are done; but you know nothing of the years that lie back of these results, in which there were exertions, efforts, struggles, and failures, amid which, a thousand times, hearts grew faint, and spirits sank almost in despair. What we admire and envy in the finely cultured character, is not the spontaneity of unschooled nature, but the result of years and years of patient and painful discipline, by which a disposition, perhaps coarse and rude and impetuous, has been trained into refinement, gentleness, and calm peace.

This is the ultimate aim of Christian culture. It has in the highest and truest sense become "second nature" to do right and beautiful things, and not even to stop to think of them as right and beautiful, or to weigh their moral character. But as we train ourselves to look upward, to walk erect, to gather our soul's food from the branches of the tree of life, our whole being will grow toward spirituality and heavenliness.

—Excerpts from J. R. Miller's book "Silent Times".

Y. P. C. A. 1926-1927

(Continued from Page 4)

with Professor Edward Yoder used "The Acts of the Apostles" by W. H. Griffith Thomas. The Junior and Senior women with Dean Oyer used "Devotional Leadership" by Verkuyl. The Senior men and Professor John Umble discussed Harrison S. Elliot's "How Jesus Met Life Questions".

The second semester the Missions committee provided five classes—two for upper classmen, two for lower classmen, and one for the Academy. The College groups were given the privilege to sign for the preferred course. One group of upper classmen studied Sailer's "The Moslem Faces the Future", with Professor H. S. Bender as leader. The other group with Professor John Umble discussed J. W. Jent's "The Challenge of the Country Church". One group of lower classmen used Zwemer's "The Unoccupied Fields of Africa and Asia", Professor G. F. Hershberger leading. The second group with I. E. Burkhart based its discussions on C. G. Trumbull's "Taking Men Alive". Maurice Yoder and the Academy group used Margaret E. Burton's "Comrades in Service".

Besides various social functions which are provided by classes and literary societies the "Y" arranged for a get-acquainted social in the fall of the school year, and another after the Christmas vacation. Both of these were attended and enjoyed by faculty, students, and friends.

During the course of the year the students earned several thousand dollars towards defraying school expenses. Much of this work is procured through the agency of our employment committees, but it is impossible to check up and determine exactly what proportion.

The membership is composed of students and faculty. Practically all regular Christian students are affiliated with the organization. The students sponsor the work, but the membership and attendance of faculty members provides a healthy spiritual contact.

A new feature of our work was the arrangement and rendition of programs in practically all the Mennonite churches in Indiana. The range of subjects was somewhat as follows: The Inner Life, The Christian's Service, The Cry for Peace, Christian Education, and Missions. This work had been done before on a small scale, but this year a special effort was made to make as wide a contact as possible. We feel that students have been much benefitted as well as the churches visited.

The administration closed the year with a surplus in the treasury. The annual drive amounted to $1125.00, most of which was applied to the endowment fund of the College. This drive was reported in detail in the March number of the Record.

—I. E. Burkhart, Pres. Y. M. C. A.

—Elizabeth Gish, Pres. Y. W. C. A.

CAMPUS OPINION

Each department in a College of liberal arts has its particular contribution to make to the education of a student. Those students who major in a given subject should be able to tell to those who perhaps take only introductory courses in it just what the contribution in that one field is. Hence for "Campus Opinion" the following question with the blank appropriately filled out was handed to eight different people:

"Just what is the worth of _____ as a major for a college course? For what does it prepare? Why do you prefer it to some other major? Should every student take some work in this field? Why?"

Ancient Languages

It is true that very many people do not see the worth of Ancient Language as a major. In fact, they do not even see that the study of Latin or Greek for one or two years can possibly do any good. I have often been confronted with the question "Why study Latin?" which, to those of us who believe in it, indeed seems a very foolish question. The study of Ancient Languages, and especially of Latin, confers a mastery over the resources of one's mother tongue. In studying it we are studying our own tongue in its sources because at least two-thirds of our English language is directly derived from it. It trains one to be observant, increases one's reasoning power, and helps one to express his thoughts clearly and concisely. The study of Ancient Languages, especially in its later stages, introduces the student to the artistic and beautiful in expression. It connects him in a living way with what seems to be, but really is not, a dead past.

For a man who expects to be a leader in the practical life of the world, the study of Latin and Greek is to be recommended and urged, because it disciplines the intellectual powers; because it helps us to understand the sources of our own languages, our institutions, and our culture; and because it cultivates taste for what is fine in literature and art. The study of Ancient Languages prepares one for taking up the professions of law, of medicine, of the ministry, and of teaching. Many Latin and Greek terms are used in law and medicine. The study of Greek, as well as of Hebrew, is of inestimable value for those who enter the ministry. If one can read the Bible in the original languages in which it was written it will be of great benefit in the interpretation of many passages. The teacher of English who does not know Latin is seriously handicapped; and the teacher of the Bible should be well-informed in Greek and Hebrew.

When we see how important the study of Ancient Languages is, the next question to be considered is: "Should every student take some work in this field?" The majority of students, I believe, should, but not all. Very few minds can master every branch of knowledge. Just as some bodies are more muscular than others, so some minds are stronger than others.

In spite of the fact that there are many opponents to the study of Latin, the number of those who take it is constantly increasing. Probably the one most important reason for this is the endorsement given it by many of our noblest and

best men who attribute to it much of their success in life. It is not a dead language. Its influence is still living in our own tongue, our thought, our institutions, our law, and our religion. "A language does not cease to live because it ceases to be spoken". —Beulah Loucks.

Bible

For the student who does not expect to teach or take up some other profession which requires special training there is no better subject for a major than Bible. This subject is inexhaustible. Men have spent their lives in the field of Bible study and then have only begun to attain some of the most profound truths contained therein. In a study of the Bible we delve into many fields of learning. The languages of the Bible are a great field in themselves. No other books or writings compare with the Bible as a study in history, science, philosophy and literature.

In whatever line of work we enter after leaving College, we should be Christian workers. And to be a Christian worker we must have a knowledge of the Word of God. Not only a knowledge of the Bible is sufficient but it should be a daily companion all tnrough life. A systematic study will help one to be able to appreciate what is read, and will give him a foundation for future study.

The Bible is the record of God's revelation of Himself to man in successive ages and dispensations. Everyone should be interested in knowing this revelation and in finding God's plan for his life. The Word of God should be the very center and life of our being. Therefore no student should graduate from College until he has taken one or more courses in Bible, as his education is not complete without some systematic study in this field. Many colleges require one or more courses in Bible for graduation. Goshen College as a Church school should also have this requirement as well as a strong Bible department.

—Chauncey Smucker.

Biology

"Man, know thyself," said Aristotle. Ever since his coming into the world, he has been striving to understand himself and his surroundings. The small child, even before he is able to plan and reason intelligently, is continually doing something, even though his efforts may be undirected or unintelligent. This has been the experience of the entire human race. We are constantly learning more about life.

The science of biology deals with living things. As compared with the other sciences, the materials with which the biologist concerns himself are more complex. In order to understand the parts of the living body, the entire organism must be studied in the light of the functions which it performs and what it is able to do. The converse is also true, that in order to understand the behavior of the body, its structure must be studied.

Whether we are aware of it or not, we are constantly dealing with biological laws and principles. The more we know about these governing factors, the more fruitful will be our efforts in coping with problems concerning life in general.

We may study biology merely for its aesthetic value or we may study it more intensively for a specific purpose. This purpose is usually the betterment of the human race and living conditions.

Someone asks, "Should every student take at least some work in biology?" I should say, yes. Whether we study it as a hobby or as a major, it will open to us new fields and truths about the ordinary living things with which we are surrounded. The production of food, the science of health, the efficiency of our efforts, the moral and physical well-being of our race and numerous other problems interest all of us. Why then should we not study some of these? Biology is directly concerned with all of these problems.

I should say that the worth of an intensive study of biology is, that it helps man understand himself better. He is more able to direct his efforts intelligently. The rapid progress and development of the medical science is one outstanding example for our argument for biology. Furthermore the study of biology broadens our horizon—something all of us need. The biologist is concened with getting at the real truth of things pertaining to life and our study of biology will help us to appreciate his efforts. The study of biology will help us to get a saner and more normal view of life. —William Swartzendruber.

English

English is divided into two main parts—composition and literature. No one questions the value of composition, hence I will base my discussion mainly on the merits of literature.

Our parents send us to school to prepare us for life, and after we are here a time we find that we have come for just that—to learn "how to live".

Now literature is preeminently a course which teaches "how to live". It gives us a picture of the past—shows how our ancestors lived in bygone times. It explains the glory of wealth and high station in life; and at the same time the dignity and equal glory of the commonplace.

Literature gives us a keener, finer knowledge of human nature; it enables us to understand the lamentable, pitiable Silas Marner in George Eliot's *Silas Marner*; or the relentless, unchangeable Captain Ahab of Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. It builds a foundation for appreciating the tragic simplicity of Pere Goriot in Balzac's *Pere Goriot,* or the fathomless cunning of Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello.*

I prefer English as a major, rather than some other subject, because of its actual value. All the books that have survived the years, have lasted, not merely because of their beauty or culture, but because of their "high seriousness" and their "criticism of life". Good books are beacons which point out the way to those who wish to follow some definite chosen path.

No student can possibly have completed his education without having taken a year or so of English. With it he has an understanding of the best literature of his own language—without it his whole knowledge can be but a barren framework of unfruitful facts. —M. Ivens.

History

A history and social science major for a college course has value from two standpoints. It has, first, a cultural value. We are in a day when education is tending to become more and more practical. Many are deploring the fact that the emphasis being put on the cultural value of education is decreasing. We seem to be getting away from the idea of learning things merely for the joy of learning and

knowing. There still exist some historians, however, who emphasize the value of history as a cultural study, and there undoubtedly is considerable value in it from this standpoint.

To my mind, however, its practical value is greater than whatever other value it may have. To understand the present we must understand the past. We cannot look modern life alone in the face and expect to know it. Things are as they are because they have been as they have been and we cannot understand the present except by realizing how it came about. The past, then, is the golden key to an understanding of the present.

The value this has for the man of affairs today is obvious. The statesman who has pondered over the character of Greek democracy, and the trend of political affairs since that day, is the better fitted to deal with the problems of democracy today. The reformer by studying history, learns, and makes use of, the fundamental fact that no abrupt change has ever taken place in all the customs and habits of a people. He learns that these customs do change, but that they change slowly.

Furthermore, knowing the past tends to keep one from jumping to rash conclusions on current affairs, whatever they may be. He learns that there have been and are two sides to practically all questions, and suspends judgment until he has heard the evidence on both sides.

The reason I chose history and social science as a college major is because I am interested in studying the customs and habits of peoples and the various historical movements connected therewith. I think too that a major in this field tends, perhaps more than any other, to give one a broad outlook on life.

Inasmuch as a history and social science major does have a very practical, as well as cultural, value, I think that every college student ought to be required to take at least one course in European, and one in American history.

—W. H. Smith.

Home Economics

The ideal we hold for Home Economics is that it will be a potent factor especially in the development of the women of today and that they, in turn, will be potent factors in the development of rational living and the new order of home life. "The scientific study of efficient living involves a study of the individual, the environment, and the relation between the two."

The girl of today confronts the problem of adjusting herself to new conditions and needs. Her success with the multiplied demands and changed responsibilities of modern life will depend upon her understanding of them and her effort to meet conditions with the best equipment possible.

The object therefore of each Home Economics teacher is to emphasize by precept and example the finer attitudes toward home and family life and to establish habits which contribute to more complete living. Besides the teaching profession, other opportunities are open to Home Economics graduates, such as extension work, social service, business, dietitian in hospitals, writing for newspapers and magazines which are seeking good articles on home matters.

The time when the school of Home Economics caters to women only is passing. The theories of Home Economics which "relate to the man's part in the well-ordered home are being recognized by a large group of men on the campus of the

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater." It is interesting to know that the men on this campus rather took the initiative and expressed a need for such information and experiences as the school of Home Economics offered the women. Perhaps the more common understanding and appreciation of home ideals and standards among men as well as women will lead toward a family solidarity so noticeably lacking in many homes of our nation today!

—Beatrice Hershey.

Mathematics

When we attempt to evaluate the relative worth of any subject we find there are several things to take into consideration. At least we must consider the individual who is pursuing the course of study. In general there are two classes of people interested in Mathematics. They are the professional men to whom a thorough knowledge of Mathematics is indispensible, and the average citizen for whom only a limited training along this line is essential in order to meet the daily needs of calculation and to provide the culture such a subject affords.

To the professional class which includes teachers, civil engineers, physicists, inventors, astronomers, chemists, and investigators the knowledge content of mathematics is indispensible. In fact we only began to know the universe when the laws of gravitation and motion were discovered, when we could, in simpler words, apply mathematics to the problem. We were able to know the minuteness of the microscopic world only when the lens and mathematical knowledge was brought into use. Our railroad system, our mania for skyscrapers and wide span bridges bring to the engineer innumerable mathematical problems. In this age of machinery—delicate and intricate machinery—we find mathematics is necessary to fashion each part so that it will last "a hundred years to the day". The designer's task would be almost hopeless without differential equations.

From a practical standpoint there are plenty of reasons for studying and for even majoring in mathematics while in college. This science is of most value in correlated fields. It is of value in itself from the teaching standpoint. However, it is of greatest value in connection with research in chemistry, physics, education, astronomy, engineering and designing.

Because of the cultural value I believe every student could well afford to spend some time in studying the science which historically was the forerunner of civilization. There is no other subject which is better adapted to development from the simple to the intricate. There is no other subject which demands a greater degree of accuracy which in life is indispensable. With this accuracy we also have easy methods for checking up our results. There is no other subject, regardless of opposing claims, which demands as much original thinking along a logical line. In the study of mathematics we can start with a few premises, prove simple truths, and finally build a more intricate system of reasoning than any other science can boast. For the average person it gives training in discovering problems and in reasoning out logically the required solutions. What is life but the solution of a host of practical problems? Everyone agrees that this is an important part of life and that the person who is best able to solve the problems of life is the most successful. Hence, the average person should study mathematics in order to be able to live better.

—C. P. Martin.

Physical Science

We are so accustomed to speaking of English, History, and Art as cultural courses and of Science as a utilitarian course designed only for those who desire financial remuneration for their work as students. But is this necessarily the case?

Recently I met a young man who displayed wonderful knowledge of Shakespeare and other great literary men. His manners were perfect but when his motor refused to run he made some remark about having differential trouble. Is the man who does not know the explanation of natural phenomena such as rain, dew, static from cat's fur, winds and tides, and innumerable other phenomena which surround him continually, really cultured? Culture is that which makes one appreciative and nothing will do more to aid us in the appreciation of our surroundings than becoming acquainted with the little peculiarities of nature and their explanation. It is not a matter of dollars and cents to know why a locomotive whistle is higher pitched when it is traveling towards you than when it is receding from you but it is entirely a matter of appreciation.

Little need be said concerning the practical value of Physical Science because that part of it is usually stressed sufficiently. But perhaps no other course may be so easily applied to any field of future work as Physical Science. If one is in doubt as to whether he intends to be a doctor, engineer, druggist, farmer, astronomer, dietitian, or inventor he need not hesitate in choosing his course because a knowledge of Physical Science must be the basis for future investigations in any of an unlimited number of fields.

In conclusion I would urge that everyone should attain at least a moderate knowledge of Physical Science. This would result in a change of attitude towards the course. It would no longer be thought of as a cold, materialistic field of action but it would help folks to see greater beauty in the rainbow and have less fear of superstitions. —Jonathan Yoder.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

ADELPHIANS

The Adelphians should be able to handle a public meeting, if knowing parliamentary law is an essential qualification. On April 11, the Adelphian society in their regular meeting turned into a parliamentary assembly for a drill conducted by Clifford Martin.

No other meeting was held until April 25 as Easter vacation began on April 13. At our next meeting I. E. Burkhart, Adelphian lecturer and traveler, gave us an illustrated lecture on "Niagara Falls". As Mr. Burkhart is a native of Canada and comes from the vicinity of Niagara, he was able to give an interesting address.

Yet we would share our enjoyment with our brother and sister societies, so they were invited to sit with us in the auditorium and hear about nature's greatest phenomenon.

AURORA

A thoroughly enjoyed program of vocal and instrumental music concluded by an address on musical appreciation composed our last meeting in March.

First was heard a rousing sea song, "Bells of the Sea", sung by E. J. Camp, baritone. Then followed two numbers sung by Professor B. F. Hartzler, who accompanied himself with the guitar. Professor Hartzler rendered first "Nicolini", a humorous Italian dialect song. His second number was "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny", well known negro dialect folk-song. A quartette arranged by Leroy Hostetler came next. Professor Hartzler then gave an inspiring address on musical appreciation. He explained the difference between "good" and "bad" music and showed how good music can have powerful uplifting moral influence. A piano solo by Cecil Bender concluded the program.

The Aurora and Vesperian societies conducted a conjoint program in the Assembly Hall to which the other four societies were invited. An account of this program will be found in the Vesperian Notes.

The second program in April consisted of reports on articles taken from the April *Atlantic Monthly*. Milton Vogt discussed "Amenities and Responsibilities" which dealt with the present Chinese question. Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was then presented by Samuel Yoder. Mr. Yoder explained the purpose of the dictionary and by means of carefully chosen excerpts gave a clear exposition of its nature. The third article dealt with justice and judges. Cecil Bender the reviewer, defined some rather difficult judicial terms and amused the Society by showing that it is sometimes wrong to declare one's self innocent even though one is really innocent. The program was concluded with a report on "An Open Letter to Alfred E. Smith", by Amasa Kauffman. Mr. Kauffman explained the dilemma in which Governor Smith finds himself because of his being a Catholic and discussed his chances for the Presidential nomination by the Democratic party.

VESPERIAN

"Music hath its charms". We were convinced more than ever of the truth of this statement after the conjoint musical programs given by the Auroras and Vesperians April 4. Lois Lapp played two selections entitled "Dream Memories" and "Dreaming". The music as well as the suggestive titles put the audience in a good frame of mind for the rest of the program. Miss Elizabeth Gish awakened the audience from their pleasant "Dreams" by her fine essay on "The Beethoven Centenary". Ralph Fisher also gave a good essay entitled "Witch Hunting". The ladies' trio sang a charming little spring song of the flowers. Not only were the ladies given a chance to prove their musical ability, but the young men had the same chance. Cecil Bender and Howard Musselman played a piano duet which pleased the audience so much that an encore was demanded. Every one always enjoys hearing Tillman Erb sing. He entertained us by singing a tenor solo, entitled, "Sorter Miss You". Another rather unusual number was a piano trio played by Mary Royer, Hazel Stauffer, and Sylvia Hostetler. The concluding number was a selection by the Aurora quartet. But what did they sing? It sounded like phrases from numerous familiar tunes—well—it was called the "College Medley", and every one enjoyed the variety of tunes very much.

On April 11, the public speaking ability of the Vesperian girls was severely tested. The program was entirely impromptu except for the current events given by Bessie Frey. Mary Royer received the first surprise when she was asked for a piano solo. The rest of the program dealt with three topics, "The Most Interesting

Place I Know", "The Funniest Thing I Ever Saw", and "My Most Unusual Experience". If anyone is interested in these subjects ask Verna Schertz how to go through a glass door unscratched, Amanda Frey how three children can fall through a trap door without serious injury, Ruth V. Yoder how to dress up "dummies", and Verna Graber how to feed chickens corn that is tied to a string. We all agreed we had seen about the funniest thing after Sylvia Hostetler had imitated an old grey headed musician at the piano. She vividly brought out his peculiar emotional temperament.

We had no program on April 18 because of the spring vacation and also none on April 25 when we were invited to the Adelphian program.

AVON

The programs during the past month have been somewhat varied in nature. It is at this time of the year that we begin to see "signs of spring". The return of the birds from the south and the new green leaves on the trees called forth an appreciation from the Avons which was expressed to some extent in a recent spring program. Fyrne Miller read a number of poems which beautifully expressed the sentiments of the master authors concerning spring. The work of the housewife on the farm was vividly and interestingly presented in a conversational duet by Mabel Wyse and Alma Zehr. House cleaning, garden making, caring for little chicks, besides a host of regular duties, according to Miss Wyse and Miss Zehr are the daily routine of housewives in springtime. Mary Fretz proved her ability to write poetry in a reverie entitled "Spring".

A program consisting of book reviews proved to be interesting as well as instructive. These reviews were of books from different languages: Spanish, "Marianella" by Beatrice Hershey; English, "The Return of the Native" by Dula Roth; French, "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon" by Lulu Smith; and German, "Immensee" by Katie Yoder. These reviews gave us a few ideas concerning literature of other languages. On the evening of April 22, the Avons and Adelphians gave a public program. This was a program on the appreciation of Indiana. A number of Indiana songs, readings from Riley, an informal discussion by people who represented famous Indiana writers together with lantern slides and an essay, "The Appreciation of Indiana" made up the program. A number of facts concerning the state, its history and importance, helped the native Hoosiers to better appreciate their own state. While those of us who are not Hoosiers are not convinced that Indiana is nearly equal to our own state—Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, or whatever the state may be—she at least has one spot we have learned to love—Goshen College.

HOMERIAN

The Homerian Society did not render a program on April 4, as an invitation from the Aurora and Vesperian societies was given to them and was gladly accepted.

A program entitled "Homerian Star" was given on April 11. Erma Smucker gave a very interesting list of news items. The editorials, by Myron Yoder, were helpful. An original story was given by Louella Baer, including the song, "Jesus Lover of My Soul", sung by Elizabeth Graber. The talk entitled "Starbeams"

was given very well by Raymond Book. A bedtime story was given by Eliza Brenneman and advertisements by Esther Widmer.

The Homerian officers for the six weeks following the meeting were then elected as follows: president, Floyd Metzler; vice president, Erma Smucker; secretary, Mary Roth; attorney, Homer Hershberger; reporter, Louella Baer; ushers, Mildred Weldy and Sharon Brunk; critic, Orvan Brunk.

The evening of April 25 was devoted to the autobiographies of the following: Laverne Yoder, Homer Hershberger, Alta Steiner, Mary Roth, Edward Snider. Each one was very interesting. Following these talks John Leatherman gave an impromptu discussion "What I Think of Giving Autobiographies in Literary Societies". His talk was favorable to giving such autobiographies but he stated that he is quite sure the story of his life would not be of interest to anyone.

College News

On the evening of April 29 Kulp Hall was a scene of much confusion. At seven o'clock the doors were opened to the inmates of East Hall. After wandering through all the rooms everyone gathered in the reception room where a half hour was spent in singing.

Miss Witmer and Miss Wyse were entertained at the home of Wilma Welty in Nappanee, on April 17.

On April 18 several of the members of the Bluffton Girls' Glee Club were entertained at Kulp Hall.

Mabel Wyse and Esther Roth spent April 18-19 at the home of Dr. S. T. Miller in Elkhart.

The cooking class put some of their knowledge into practice on April 23 when they served the Faculty at a six o'clock dinner.

The A Cappella Chorus presented a varied program of sacred and secular music at the Methodist Church of Scott, Indiana, on April 1.

To allow a daily noon chorus practice, the dinner hour has been moved to 12:15, the afternoon class schedule now being 1:15 to 4:00.

Jonathan and Samuel Yoder won first and second prizes of fifteen and ten dollars, respectively, in the second Annual Sam Lewis Discussion Contest, April 2. The winning subjects were "Man in the Universe" and "Edmund Burke on Precedent and Innovation". Other contestants included Milton Vogt, Amasa Kauffman, and Chauncey Smucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schertz, of Metamora, Illinois, Mrs. Lou Schertz, of Roanoke, Illinois, and Vera Schertz, of Chicago, spent April 1-3 with Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schertz of Sauth Eighth Street, visiting friends on the campus.

The Men's Chorus presented several numbers of sacred music at the Methodist Conference in Goshen, April 6.

The annual Students' Library Association election, held April 9, resulted as follows: president, Tilman Smith; vice president, Dula Roth; secretary, Ada Lapp; treasurer, Howard Musselman; librarian, Beulah Smith.

A. M. Eash of Chicago spent April 24 with friends on the campus.

Sophia Miller and Nettie Glick of Walnut Creek, Ohio, and Ivan Miller and Mary Yoder of Wooster, Ohio, were guests of eastern Ohio students April 9.

The Men's Chorus presented a varied program of secular and sacred music at the Wakarusa High School April 9.

Friday afternoon, April 8 was observed as Campus Day. Classes were dismissed, and all students armed them-

selves with any available agricultural artillery and joined with a determined vigor in giving the campus its annual "bath". Everything on the campus was put in tip-top condition, and several new groups of shrubbery planted.

Through the kindness of Brother Yontz of the Clinton Frame Mennonite Church, who attended our Short Bible Term, we secured thirty young trees, and, under the direction of Professor Witmer, planted them at fixed points over the campus. In years to come, the over the campus.

Mary Kauffman spent Easter vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Allen Brenneman, in Elida, Ohio.

Twenty-four members of the Audubon Society left the campus at five on May 7 for a hike around Wolf Lake four miles north of Goshen. Forty-three species of birds and a number of bird calls were identified. Breakfast was eaten around a fire before returning to the College.

Mary Kauffman, Mabel and Dula Roth, were guests at the home of Mary Martin on Sunday, May 1.

Two ministers in our student body—Maurice Yoder and E. A. Mast—conducted chapel exercises on May 3 and 6.

Mrs. Miller's class in public speaking is favoring us with after dinner speeches two evenings each week. Thus far we have had four speeches. Merril Ivens had for his subject "In every Today there lives a Tomorrow." Sylvia Hostetler, "Time", L. J. Martin "Good Morning", and Esther Brunk, "Chewing the Rag".

On Friday evening of Easter vacation the students who remained at the College enjoyed a taffy pull in the dining hall.

Miss Witmer's sewing class served tea and waffles to the women of the Sewing Circle who had their regular meeting at the College, May 4.

Lois Lapp gave a talk on India to the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Goshen.

A special table was aranged in the dining hall on May 4 for reminding C. Ruth Yoder and Leahbelle Smucker of their birthdays.

The A Cappella chorus presented a program of sacred music at the North Main Street Mennonite church of Nappanee on Sunday evening, May 1.

Ruth Miller and Mary Musselman were guests at the home of Esther Leininger on May 1.

Verna and Louella Schertz, Lulu Smith and Ethel Oyer spent Sunday, April 24 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Linhoss of Elkhart.

Agnes and Margaret Anderson aod August Fricke of Chicago visited friends here Sunday, May 1.

C. Z. Yoder, of Wooster, Ohio, visters Ruth V. and Martha Yoder on ited a few hours with his grand-daugh April 26.

ATHLETICS

A superabundant precipitation of moisture and the spring vacation have limited athletic activities during the last month.

Some work has been done in getting the running track in condition but practice has been very limited. Baseball has been a bit more popular thus far. There has been only one performance along this line that has resembled a game, but quite a number of aspiring hurlers have been trying to eliminate the "kinks" and "cracks" from their arms. Two men just recently reported that they could throw an outcurve with a two-inch break, so the hurling problem will no doubt be well taken care of. If some one can be found who can handle the wicked shots of these new flingers several new batteries may be the result.

Just before the men's chorus went on its western tour the men were challenged

to a baseball game by the school. The challenge was accepted and a fierce battle resulted. The musical artists scored five runs the first inning while the other fellows were held scoreless. Later inning developments did produce two runs for the all-school team but these were counter balanced by three runs by the Warblers. The game ended 8-2 in favor of the Men's Chorus. A fly ball that Dave Leichty almost caught, numerous graceful strikeouts, and the umpiring of Hahn and Miller were the interesting features.

Tennis has been receiving a great deal of attention. Numerous tournaments have been arranged. These include men's singles, ladies' singles, men's class doubles, ladies' class doubles, and mixed doubles. Thus, opportunity has been given for every kind of social complex to express itself in a tennis tournament. Teams in mixed doubles were just a bit slow in materializing, but as soon as a few storm proof couples signed on the dotted line others soon took courage and signed also. The courts are all in excellent condition when weather permits and in order to get an opportunity to play it generally is necessary to "sign" before breakfast.

The Audubon activities have done a great deal in helping students get the proper amount of exercise. Long hikes of from six to eight miles have been taken by some members of the bird club and shorter walks have been very common.

Numerous individuals maintain that roller skating is the best form of exercise. The ladies are especially strong on this point. They generally do their skating after dark, however, because as they say, a person can fall much more gracefully if there are not too many looking on from the side lines. Charles Fricke claims the all time record for a non-stop speed and endurance contest in covering the distance from the business section of the city to the College in six minutes. If any one has covered the distance in less time please notify the athletic editor of the Goshen College Record.

Luncheon Service Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.
Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.
Goshen, Ind.
Phone 172 We Deliver

Developing Printing

Drs. Eby & Eby

H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.
Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
GOSHEN - INDIANA

STIVER'S
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service

Smith-Clark Company

Home Outfitters

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperie

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Interwoven Socks
For Easter

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only

113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

FOR DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDY. DELICIOUS TOASTED SANDWICHES AND ICE CREAM

Cor. Clinton & Main

Nick Paflas, Prop.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For Kodak and Photo Service

Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring

Picture Framing

107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

The latest model Shoe Stitching Machine and best of leather means *Longer Lasting Soles.*

EVERYTHING IN LEATHER GOODS

Gifts of Leather Last Longer

A. PUSCHMANN

Fine Tailoring

128½ S Main Street Goshen, Ind.

Next to Circle Theatre.

You Can always find the new things first at

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

NATIONAL CHAIN of DEPARTMENT STORES

Our styles are just 24 hours from Broadway

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and Transfer Service

Phone 119

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"The College Dentist"

Fifteen Years Service To Faculty and Students

127 East Lincoln Avenue

Phone 564

Newell's

Dry Goods

Ready-To-Wear

Floor Coverings

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

and by appointment

Phone — Office L-107

Residence J-107

Jefferson Theater Building

Send it to a Master

Gilbert's Dry Cleaning Co.

Phone 463

125 E. Lincoln

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER

MEN'S WEAR

Hole Proof Hosiery for Women

208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Parker Duofold Fountain Pens

at

HARTER'S

223 South Main Street

Students—Use this ad as coupon for 20% reduction

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

"THE FAMOUS"

Authentic Quad Hall Suits and Topcoats

ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY IN GOSHEN BY US.

THE LAST WORD—FOR YOUNG FELLOWS WHO APPRAISE SMARTNESS RIGHTLY.

$29.50 $34. 50 $39.50

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

Selz Shoes Quad Hall Clothes

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

NEXT TIME TRY THE—

All American

Ma's Cooking is Best

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G. Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

at

POPULAR PRICES

Serve Yourself Shoe Store

Opposite Jefferson Theater

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Give Photographs

Friends want your photograph and they will prize a really good one.

You cannot give loved ones a more acceptable remembrance than your portrait.

The Sohnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington

Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

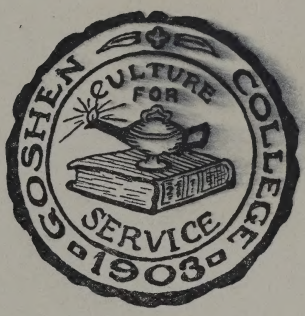
GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY

The College Record



JUNE, 1927

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 9

GOSHEN COLLEGE
1927-1928

The thirty-second year of Goshen College will open Wednesday, September 14, 1927.

THE FACULTY

of the College of Liberal Arts will consist of the President and an instructional staff of sixteen Christian men and women trained in the best universities of America and Europe. Of this staff, thirteen hold graduate degrees. Two have the Doctor's degree, two others have completed all residence work for the Doctorate. Seven others have the Master's degree, five having done graduate work beyond this. Two others hold graduate degrees in theology. Additional teachers have charge of instruction in the Academy.

THE CURRICULUM

of Goshen College offers a wide range of courses leading to the B. A. and B. S. degrees. General culture is provided for by prescribing fifty-two semester hours of work to be selected from seven of the great fields of learning. Scholarship is encouraged by requiring that forty per cent of the work completed for the Bachelor's degree be selected from third and fourth year subjects.

Goshen College offers majors in thirteen departments. The departments of Education, Music, and Home Economics give special training. Cooperation with the splendid Goshen city school system offers students a splendid opportunity in teacher training work. Here students preparing for high school licenses do practice teaching under critic teachers approved by the State Department of Public Instruction.

THE ACCREDITMENT

is splendid. Goshen College is accredited by the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction for offering courses leading to the regular high school teacher's license, first and second grade. During the past two years Goshen students have been granted teacher's licenses in eleven different states. Goshen College also has excellent standing with higher institutions of larning. Indiana University gives hour for hour credit for work done here.

GOSHEN COLLEGE

is conveniently located; offers a broad curriculum with a wide range of courses; has a thoroughly trained and experienced faculty; maintains high standards of scholarship; has a wholesome Christian environment; is soundly evangelical.

For catalog and further information address, G. F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana.

The Breaking of the Wreath

C. Ruth Yoder

Long ages ago in the beautiful calm
  Of the shore of blue Galilee
The greatest of friends that mankind has known
  Said, "The Truth shall make you free."

'Neath the quiet of blue smiling heavens above,
  On the roar of the billows wild
'Mong the hills gently touched with the evening's fair gold
  He lived, loved and labored and smiled.

From far and from near the great multitudes came
  Both the rich and the poor, great and small
They came, as the longing for truth in the soul
  Drew them on with an insistent call.

So from North and from South, from the East and the West,
  We had come with a single aim,
To drink draughts of Truth from wisdom's deep fount
  That will break for each mortal his chain.

And as we were searching and laboring here,
  Sweet fellowship beamed on our way,
It touched and it mellowed and filled with a song
  And brightened each life with its ray.

It beamed all so kindly and steadily on
  And it wooed the fair tendrils so sweet,
And they grew and they twined and still tightened with years,
  And the beautiful wreath was complete.

Four years of hard problems, of labor and toil
  Are bound in the wreath now 'tis done,
Four years of true comradeship hearty and free
  Are binding us all into one.

And now as I gaze at the flowers so fair
  Feel the strength of the tendrils so strong,
A voice low and clear, yet distinct calls within,
  "Break the wreath, greater work must be done.

"The world is in need of the truth you have gained,
  There are hearts that are heavily bound,
By fetters of fear, superstition, and crime,
  Up, be gone till your place you have found."

'Tis the summons ofttime, and delay there is none,
  For all nations and tongues must obey,
So we'll break the fair wreath, though the tendrils are strong
  And bleed as we tear them away.

We would fain yet linger and toil as before,
The parting brings memories keen,
But time is unyieldingly steady and sure
And to go must be the world's gain.

We would give our life's strength to relieve the world's pain,
To bring joy where despair sways the throng,
Some life may bring joy to a thousand or more,
Some life bring new hope to but one.

So whether our lot be a thousand or one
To aid in their struggle to live,
We must go, we must serve, we must love, we must give,
For 'tis only in giving we live.

So farewell, comrades, and college halls,
And faculty loyal and true.
Here we've learned to love our Master more
And each his neighbor too.

Our dear Alma Mater, we now bid farewell,
To thy motherly love and care;
You have nourished high hopes, lovely thoughts, and fond dreams,
And taught us our blessings to share.

Only memories now are the glad happy cheers,
And our carefree College songs,
Through the years of service and sacrifice free
They will spur us ever along,

And lead us still, kind Master above,
We will follow gladly on,
What the years will bring of sorrow or joy,
We will leave to thy wisdom alone.

Sacrificial Service

Charles Fricke

"Everything cries out to us that we must renounce. Thou must go without, go without! That is the everlasting song which every hour, all our life through, hoarsely sings to us: Die, and come to life; for so long as this is not accomplished thou art but a troubled guest upon an earth of gloom," says Goethe. Since our class motto, "He conquers who conquers himself", and our College motto, "Culture for Service", imply the renunciation of self in service for our fellowmen, I wish to dwell tonight upon the thought of *sacrificial service*. Not service given carelessly and spasmodically, but service which demands the sacrifice of self, substance, time, and life itself.

Vicarious service is found in all forms of life. Nature reveals in manifold ways the universality of vicarious suffering. In zoology we find that the life of the higher animal rests upon the death of the lower. The cell can only save its life by losing it and dividing into two cells. Death and decay precede life and beauty. A grain of wheat must die before more wheat can be produced. The sun burns itself

up in order to ripen our wheat crop which is in turn necessary for our existence. Our coal fields cost vast forests. Nature achieves her work only through vast expenditures of life. "Nobody is richer until somebody is poorer." This vicarious exchange is forever going on in all forms of life.

Sacrificial service is also beautifully expressed in human nature. In the intellectual realm, we find the scholar, the author, the scientist presenting the world with his contribution which often required his life-blood. With hardships, toil, and suffering they have labored that we might reap and enjoy the rewards of their labors. "While traveling north from London in the midst of a heavy snow-storm, Lord Bacon descended from his coach to stuff a fowl with snow to determine whether or not ice would preserve flesh. With his life the philosopher purchased for us the principle that does so much to preserve our fruits and foods through the summer's heat and lend us happiness and comfort. And Pascal, whose thoughts are the seeds that have sown many a mental life with harvests, bought his splendid ideas by burning up his brain." The *Illiad* cost Homer his eyes. Milton sacrificed his eyesight as a devoted Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in spite of great handicaps and hardships gave the world his *Paradise Lost.*

In our social world we likewise find rich treasure of sacrificial service. Men of all ages have given their lives that the nations of the earth might have Life and that more abundantly. We highly honor and admire the men who have nobly sacrificed for others. Such a man was Sir Philip Sidney, celebrated English writer and soldier. In the battle of Zutphen, Sidney received a musket shot in the thigh from which after great suffering he died. The loss of much blood from the wound created within him a great thirst. While he was borne from the field, he complained of his thirst and cried out for water. A bottle of water was brought to him, but when about to drink, Sir Philip Sidney was touched by the wistful look of a mortally wounded soldier close by, and, taking the water untasted from his lips, he handed it to his fellow with the words, "Thy necessity is greater than mine." David Livingstone, a notable example of self sacrifice and devotion, expressed his willingness to serve mankind in these words: "Whatever way my life may be spent as best to promote the glory of our gracious God, I feel anxious to do it." Upon the burning sands of India Henry Martyn in his missionary passion prayed: "Now let me burn out for God." David Brainerd, pioneer missionary to the American Indians, said, "All my desire was the conversion of the heathen. I declare, now I am dying, I would not have spent my life otherwise for the whole world." Listen to the dying, passionate prayer of John Hunt for his people: "Lord, bless Fiji! Save Fiji! Thou knowest my soul has loved Fiji; my heart has travailed for Fiji!"

We are blessed tonight to have among us examples of sacrificial living. Mother and father, with our hearts full of gratitude, we thank you for the sacrificial love and service you have given us these past years. In order that we might go to college you have worked and struggled those long days, denying yourself the needed garment, sacrificing your taste and enjoyment, and literally wearing yourself out for us. And now, while we are strong, cultured, and full of life, we look upon you and find you overwrought with service, and almost ready to fall, having offered a vicarious sacrifice of love. Oh that God may richly bless you for such sacrificial love, and that we may prove worthy of it all!

To the faculty and administration we likewise express our gratitude for your

labor of love in moulding our lives, refining our characters, and guiding us in noble thoughts and high ideals. Our gains have been your losses. We thank God for your unselfish interest in us and the help that you have given us.

The Class of 1927 is also desirous of giving sacrificial service to mankind. Some will enter the foreign fields to invest their lives in lifting humanity to higher planes of thought and life. Some will mould and transform young life by teaching and preaching. Others will enter the ministry of healing. Still others will enter the ship, the office, and the home to offer their sacrifices as God will so direct. We offer ourselves upon the altar of sacrifice. Here we are, Lord. Use us as it pleaseth Thee. We consecrate and dedicate our lives for Thy cause. Where Thou dost call we will go, in any manner, to any place, under any circumstances.

We realize, friends, that the souls of men thirst for sympathy and love. We will therefore pour out our richest contributions of the heart as well as the mind. Ours will be a service that will help the troubled soul through the trying hour, giving a word of cheer and a friendly smile. To Benedict Arnold, dying in his garret, came a physician, who said, "Is there anything you wish?", and heard this answer: "Only a friend." Some bosom is needed where poor Magdalene can sob out her bitter confession as well as some intellect who can lead and clarify men's muddled thoughts. We are cultured to serve men's spiritual and intellectual needs. We have completed our college course, not for honor, prosperity, or position, but for lowly and humble service. Emerson says that "a man was born, not for prosperity, but to suffer for the benefits of others, like the noble rock maple, which, all around our villages, bleeds for the service of men." We are not anxious for a position that will give us something, but one that will cost us something and call forth the best that is within us. During the world war, a dangerous and daring scheme, which would involve the death of those who participated in its completion, was ordered to be carried out. The men of the company were notified that the next morning every one would draw in order to determine the man necessary for this perilous, deadly task. The man drawing a slip of paper with a black cross upon it had to go, while the one drawing a blank stayed behind. The next morning, just before the lot was cast, a young man wrote to his father and said, "Dad, if I ever prayed in my life, it was last night. I prayed God that I might draw a cross!" Likewise we pray to God that we might draw a cross.

But the cross that we may draw will sink into insignificance in the light of the Cross that Christ drew for us. His cross is the world's paramount example of vicarious living, suffering, and dying for others. Our hearts are moved by the sacrificial love of Christ who suffered that we might rejoice, and died that we might have life. His death upon the Cross was "love's utter sacrifice and loss". I close with the words from the Countess of Pembroke:

"Christ gave all rest, and had no resting-place;
He healed each pain, yet live din sore distress;
Deserved all good, yet lived in great disgrace;
Gave all hearts joy, himself in heaviness;
Suffered them live, by whom himself was slain;
Lord, who can live to see such love again?"

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY GOSHEN COLLEGE
Devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as second class matter Nov. 6, 1924 at the post office at Goshen, Indiana under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription $1.00 per year; 2 years for $1.75

EDITORIAL STAFF, 1926-27

EDITOR ---------- Delmar Hershberger, '27
ASSOCIATE EDITOR ---------- Verna Graber, '28
RELIGIOUS ---------- Maurice Yoder, '27, Dora Shantz, '27
LITERARY ---------- Ruth V. Yoder, '29
COLLEGE NEWS ---------- Paul Horsch, '29, Dula Roth, '29, Esther Roth, '29
ALUMNI ---------- Olive G. Wyse, '26
ATHLETIC ---------- Tilman Smith, '28
TYPISTS ---------- Esther Leininger, '29, Edna Guengerich
FACULTY ADVISER ---------- John Umble, '01
BUSINESS MANAGER ---------- C. L. Graber

VOLUME 28 JUNE 1927 No. 9

EDITORIAL

Within a school of this type one sometimes finds that certain individuals or groups are subjected to rather severe censure by other groups. No doubt those who are thus criticized often feel quite uncomfortable. On the other hand, there are some compensating features which it might be well to point out together with some remarks about criticism in general.

That individual or group which is never criticized unfavorably is perhaps to be pitied rather than envied. When a person, class, or organization is so flat, so lifeless, and so colorless that no one dreams of finding fault the case is indeed hopeless. In such cases one even hears commendation because no trouble is stirred up! Similarly we might commend an invalid or a corpse for not slamming doors or tracking mud over the clean carpet. The critic admits by his very attitude that the object of his thrusts is alive and worthy of concern or perhaps even of worry.

Why do people find fault? There are two types of people who do this sort of thing. A person of the first type finds fault because he sincerely believes that the facts bear out his contention and he honestly desires the highest and best welfare of the persons concerned. Hence he, continually bearing in mind his own imperfections and proneness to falling, very carefully and fairly analyzes the situation with his acute understanding, places the very best possible construction on that which is doubtful, and does not stop short at finding fault in a spirit of meekness and genuine charity, but he very graciously suggests in a lamb-like manner remedial measures so judiciously planned that they are received with universal respect. The second type of critic usually is the helpless victim of jealousy, dyspepsia, or just common

ordinary ill-nature. It would indeed be unfortunate if any of the criticisms afloat on the campus were occasioned by jealousy arising from the fact that any group has been quite successful in competitive forensic or athletic events or which perhaps has considerable ability, latent or otherwise. The critic afflicted with dyspepsia or ill nature should not be condemned harshly since his difficulty is temperamental or physical and he may be trying heroically to be nice. In practice we seldom find anyone who belongs to only one of the above types, but rather most critics possess some of the characteristics of both.

What should be the reaction of the individual or group to criticism? The sensible thing to do is to take criticism from any source seriously. Condemnation whether fair or not should give rise to self examination. No one is so flawless that he can afford to harbor a solitary mote in his eye whether or not it was pointed out by one whose eye fairly swarms with beams. To profit by the criticisms of others to the highest possible degree is very much worth while and disconcerting only to those critics who are not constructive. —H.

"AS MAN THINKETH"

In his youth Rembrandt, the great Dutch painter, painted his own face, as pure, vigorous, bright, and comely. Care and trouble had not yet met him. After the artist had painted this picture he fell into impurity and abject misery. And again in middle age the artist painted his own face, but instead of the eager bright light there was the despairing darkness in the eyes and the hard, uncomely lines of misery in his face. That was what such a life meant to him; and these two pictures so antithetic, he hung side by side in an art gallery to there preach their sermon to the world.

Just as Rembrandt's paintings tell his story so every face is but an artist's work of the picture of life. Jeremiah lameting to God concerning his people said, "They made their faces harder than rock." This attitude and expression of these people was due directly to their attitude towards God. And again, Stephen, the New Testament character, who was stoned to death, even at the time of the greatest pain and stress had a countenance filled with hope and glory.

Every system of ideas must find expression, if not in the face, then in words and action. Arnold and Clough, the English poets, painted their lives, not on canvas, as Rembrandt, nevertheless we have a picture of their lives. Their poetry, though beautiful, but gives expression to their doubt and today as well as Rembrandt's paintings they tell their story to the world. Our bodies are not large enough to contain our thoughts; and "as a man thinketh" that must find expression in word and deed, for "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

—G.



RELIGIOUS

Bro. Noah Mack and Bro. Orie O. Miller of Lancaster County, Pa., spent a few hours at the College while enroute to the Mission Board Meeting at Milford, Nebraska. The visit was much appreciated, especially Bro. Mack's helpful talk at our weekly Devotional Meeting.

The past few Sundays have found Goshen faculty and students in a number of communities helping to give Y. P. M. programs.

A group of ten students and faculty members enjoyed a week-end trip to West Liberty, Ohio, May 7-9. Bro. Irvin Burkhart preached in the regular morning service and others of the group furnished music and talks in the Y. P. M. program.

On the same evening the meeting at Clinton Brick Church was given by College representatives. Among those on the program were Mrs. Glen Miller, Gladys Loucks, and Nellie Zook.

At the Holdeman church near Wakarusa, a program was given on the subject, "Christian Education", on the evening of May 8, by College students.

Sunday, May 15, Bro. Irvin Burkhart preached to the College congregation. Bro. Yoder and Bro. Graber were away in the interests of the school, Bro. Oyer worshipped with the Forks congregation, and Bro. Maurice Yoder preached at Leo, Indiana.

A number of students visited the Chicago Home Mission over the week-end of May 21-22. Bro. Elvin Snyder and Sisters Beatrice Hershey and Lois Lapp appeared on the evening program.

Bro. Maurice Yoder preached at Yellow Creek on the evening of May 22, on the subject, "Our Ascended Lord".

The Y. P. M. program at the Olive church given on the evening of May 22, was on the subject, "The Inner Life". Among the speakers were Esther Brunk, Olive Wyse, Milton Vogt, and Chauncey Smucker.

Bro. Irvin Burkhart preached to the Shore Congregation on the morning of May 22, and to the Elkhart Congregation in the evening.

The weekly Devotional meeting of May 26, which was Ascension Day, was held in Shoup's Woods. The meeting was very impressive in the beautiful outdoor environment, and with the thought of the real meaning of the day.

At the Christian Workers' Meeting, May 28, Bro. B. B. King recounted some of the early experiences in Mennonite City Mission Work. He told of some of the privations and struggles as well as experiences which brought feelings of joy and victory.

Bro. Jay Hostetler, a former graduate of Goshen College conducted chapel on the morning of May 31. He spoke of God's power, and His use of the commonplace things to accomplish the wonders of life. God sweetened the bitter waters of Marah with healing branches of a tree. So today God uses the familiar things to bring about wonders.

WHEN THE MASTER PREACHER SPOKE, HE WAS READILY UNDERSTOOD

When Paul wrote his letter to the Phillipian Church he wrote the kind of letter everybody in that church could understand.

It was said of Ralph Waldo Emerson as a popular lecturer: "He gave to the people bread made out of the wheat that had grown in their own lives" In other words, when he spoke it was easy to follow him without a dictionary. The greatest sermons are couched in the simplest phrases and the shortest words. It has never been a sign of scholarship or mark of erudition when bombast and profundity are employed in the pulpit—or elsewhere. The function of preaching is not to blow one's own horn but the sounding of the trumpet of the Lord.

The greatest things in life can be expressed in the most simple terms and in the shortest words. They are God, Jesus, Mother, Father, Home, Love, Kindness, Death, Heaven, Life, and scores of others. When Jesus, the Master Preacher, spoke, he was readily understood. The greatest stories He told and that ever were told, are so simple and direct that a child can grasp their teaching without hesitation. The stories of the lost boy, lost coin, and lost sheep need no commentary. They are a transcript from life. In them are expressed the heart throbs and pulse beats of every human being under the sun. When Jesus would illustrate His truths He spoke of the seed, the soil, and the sower. The birds sang in His sermons. The flowers bloomed in His sermons. We get away from the freshness and directness of the gospel when we intellectualize in the pulpit and the class-room. Jane Addams characterizes culture as "understanding". He is the most cultured who understands his fellowmen. And he does not understand his fellowmen until he has learned to speak the common speech of the daily touch and go, the give and take of the market-place.

—*Extracts from an article by Rev. Richard Braunstein in the June Expositor.*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EUROPEAN TOUR

The tour to Europe which had been announced for the summer of 1927 and was to be conducted by Professor Bender, has been postponed to the summer of 1928. The following announcement of plans, including itinerary and cost, will be of interest to those contemplating such a tour.

The itinerary will take the party from New York direct to Bremen, Germany, which will be the starting point of a tour of about a month in Germany alone. Following this will be a tour of two weeks in Switzerland with possibly a week in Italy, then a week in Holland, a week in Belgium and France, and finally a week in England whence the homeward sea-voyage will be taken. A descriptive folder of the trip will be issued later. A special feature will be the visit to the historic Mennonite centers, and modern Mennonite communities.

The tour will begin about June 10, and end about Septembebr 1, with ten weeks *in Europe*. Total expense all-inclusive from New York to New York will be $600 or less.

Applications should be made to Professor H. S. Bender at Goshen College since the available number of places is limited.

CAMPUS OPINION

Sometimes one hears faint suggestions of a charge that certain students or groups at Goshen College are not using their college days to the best advantage. This charge perhaps concerns the underclassmen rather than the upperclassmen. No doubt too much attention to social affairs or athletics and gross inattention to studies and a lazy reliance on "bluffing" or doing just enough work to "get by" are greatly to be deplored if such conditions exist or could be imagined to exist. But should one expect to find among underclassmen, say the Sophomores, the same devotion to scholastic interests that one finds among upperclassmen, say the Juniors? What is your ideal, as far as scholarship and activities detracting from or enhancing it are concerned, for the Sophomores and Freshmen of Goshen College? How would you attain this ideal? Would it perhaps be wise to restrict the social activities of underclassmen? Write 400 words on this or a related subject.

It is charged that some students, especially underclassmen, are not taking advantage of their college days. Two views might be taken on the subject. The one is that college students are only young once, and their college days will soon be over, after which they must give up their play to a greater or lesser degree. The other view is that students are at college for the sole purpose of "grinding" to gain an education, and should make the most of their opportunities. That there is some truth in the first view cannot be denied, and the second assumption may also be true, so the problem is probably to know how to strike a happy medium.

The charge that some students are not spending enough time on their college courses may have some foundation, but I do not believe that such neglect is at all more prevalent among underclassmen than among upperclassmen. . There might be specific instances cited of underclassmen, and perhaps upperclassmen as well, in which it might be advisable to pay more attention to scholarship but on the whole I think the underclassmen are conscientious students.

It is a question in my mind whether quite as much interest in scholastic attainments should be expected in underclassmen as in upperclassmen. The freshmen are just out of high school, and come to college with a somewhat different viewpoint from that which they will be expected to have several years later. They are usually younger, more inexperienced, and perhaps more interested in athletics and social affairs than are the upperclassmen. Furthermore, the difference between the curriculum of the underclassmen and that of upperclassmen is likely to make a difference in the scholastic interest they display. During the first two years of college life it is customary for them to take their required work, and in the last two years their majors. Very many times underclassmen must take subjects which are required, but in which they have very little interest. During the last two years

they work on their majors, which in all probability they have chosen because they have a special interest in a certain field. Why shouldn't one expect them to have a greater interest in the subjects which they are taking because they like them, than they did during the first two years, when they took some things merely because they had to do so? It seems unreasonable to expect that quite as much interest be displayed by underclassmen as is displayed by the older and more mature upperclassmen. So the fact that the underclassmen in general have made as good a showing as the upperclassmen in their courses together with the fact that we cannot reasonably expect as much of them as of upperclassmen shows that they perhaps have been doing more than should really be expected.

As to restricting the social activities of the underclassmen, I think that to a certain extent it is advisable. The upperclassmen have been in college longer and are familiar with the ideals of the college and what is expected of them, and it is only fair that they be given more privileges than are the underclassmen. However, I think this should not be carried to the extreme, so that the freshmen are unmercifully hazed, and underclassmen are continually made to feel their inferior standing. But I am in favor of making more of a distinction between upper and lower classmen in Goshen College than is made at present. —Mary Martin.

Many high school graduates enter upon a university or college career without any appreciation for the life upon which they are entering. It would be interesting to know how many of these graduates make a success and what proportion make a failure of the university work. The failures I warrant would reach an amazingly large proportion. Perhaps the major reason is that the environment at the university is foreign to the experiences of the pupil. He is thrown upon his own resources and judgment. He is not forced to study and must in some cases only attend classes and his hours are regulated according to his own choosing. He consequently takes advantage of the situation which is so different from high school life and neglects his school work.

Thi situation in our own College is somewhat parallel to that of university. Many of the activities about the campus are so enjoyable to the underclassmen that they are prone to neglect their work. The transition from high school to college is too great and unless the Freshmen realize some restriction some will neglect their work to too great a degree.

For underclassmen I advocate a properly supervised restrictive program on athletics and social activities. I do not however advocate supervised study. I do think their athletic program should be restricted during the daily recitation periods and evening study period. Physical education should be provided for by an efficient instructor and other athletic activity should be encouraged during the regular recreational period. Many students say that no one really learns to study before he becomes an upperclassman. This is possibly true but is not necessary. If the proper program were followed the underclassmen would be able to accomplish accordingly.

Again I don't think that Freshmen should be allowed to have "dates" before Christmas, at least not until they are fully acquainted with the new environment. Social discriminations and "specializations" among boys and girls in the first years

of college life is also a wrong philosophy. Parents are partly to blame, and the idea that socially a college is a mere "match factory" is equally to blame for these "specializations". Students enter college with the idea that it is the place to get a wife and if they don't get one when they are freshmen, some body else will. Hence the freshman year is often spent in winning and wooing and cooing.

The upperclassmen should be instrumental in setting the social standards on the campus. With more and often hard experience they come to see some very helpful conclusions. They are the group, who by a moderate restrictive program which would eventually become a tradition, can accomplish the most. Psychologically it would certainly perpetuate school spirit, the value of which can only be questioned by one who actually experiences college life.

I venture to say that eight out of ten college graduates when taking a retrospect of college days would declare that the most beneficial experiences were those furnished in the freshman year—the year when they were chipped and hewed to fill their places in the greater stream of humanity. . —Milton Smith.

Yes, undoubtedly there are some College students who have failed to adjust themselves to college life. I believe though that the majority of underclassmen of Goshen College have to some extent adjusted themselves to college life. Yet I realize that all students do not use these days of golden opportunities to the best advantage. Because of this failure of adjustment I maintain that underclassmen—especially freshmen—should be restricted.

A well rounded life is the ideal which college men and women wish to attain. The "A" must not crowd out religion, athletics, or social affairs. Neither should social affairs or athletics be stressed to such an extent that the student must necessarily become a "bluffer" and "get by" with the least possible amount of school work.

How to attain our ideal, "the well rounded life", is our problem. Restrictions we know are necessary. But what kinds and how should they be enforced? Perhaps along the line of social activities the freshman could make one date per week be sufficient. If not a rule to that effect might be made.

The conduct of underclassmen is another factor which should be controlled. Perhaps grading pupils on their conduct seems to belong back with the days in the little red school house. Yet does it? Is not conduct a vital part of our becoming efficient—"Culture for Service" as our motto puts it? Would it seem too radical, too elementary, to have the conduct grade of a student determine to some extent his scholastic grades? For example if a student received a conduct grade of "C" would it seem wrong to bring his "A" in French or chemistry down to a "C" until his conduct was improved?

We want our College to be the best. We want underclassman restrictions if they will help to make our College better. We want each student entering Goshen College to get the most from his four brief years of training. If restrictions will help him to achieve the right balance between social affairs, athletics, recreational activities, and school attainments, they must be made.

—Alma Zehr.

The question asked by our good editor reduces ultimately to this: Is there a period in the college course during which less industry and devotion to scholarship may rightly be expected from the student? He hints that if there is such a period, it might be in the first two years. So stated, the question answers itself. The quality of work done must be steady throughout the college career. In fact, it is very important that emphasis be laid on quality at the beginning of the career inasmuch as it is during the first two years that permanent habits of study are formed and permanent scholastic attitudes and interests are developed. The strain of outside activities, and particularly of leadership in them, rests still more heavily upon the senior than upon the sophomore. How then could "activities" possibly be an excuse for a lower standard of work in the first years? The faculty expects the student's capacity for *quantity* of work to be increased as he progresses through the four years of the course, and they expect deficiencies of quality to be corrected, but they do not adjust the curriculum and the instruction to an inferior *quality* of work by freshmen and sophomores; grades however are adjusted.

But the real question is not what the faculty expects, but what the students intend. Does student opinion view the first two years as the honeymoon years of the college course, when the sweets and flowers are to be enjoyed in a "now or never" spirit preparatory to the gray grind of the upper years? Does the choice of a major mean crossing the line from the open pasture where the colt may frolic to the stall whence old Dobbin is led to harness? The answer to this question will doubtless be found in the statements from the Sophomores which appear elsewhere in this issue. I doubt very much that the answer will be in the affirmative at Goshen.

How then explain the occasional failure of the freshman, and still more the sophomore, to adjust himself to the ideals of industry and a uniformly high quality of scholastic work which he as well as his betters in the upper classes accept as reasonable and commendable? That such failures have been made at Goshen and are being made at the present time is not open to question. I suggest in explanation: (1) failure of the high school to develop proper habits of study and scholastic interests; (2) the failure of the college to adequately shepherd the freshman; (3) the natural carelessness of immaturity; (4) unsublimated sex complexes.

For myself I do not believe that Goshen College has yet satisfactorily solved the problem of training the freshman to the proper habits of study, the stimulation of intellectual interests, and the similar problem of schooling him to an appreciation of the supreme importance of his period of preparation for his later life. The problem faces every college and is usually not *solved* but *evaded* by the wholesale elimination of a large percentage of underclassmen who fail to adjust themselves to the expectations of the college. Goshen does not care to do that and should not.

The solution of the problem lies partly in the direction of special lectures for the freshman, plus sponsoring of individual freshmen either by seniors or by faculty members, somewhat along the line of the tutorial or preceptorial system, and partly in the direction of a stricter discipline of the underclassmen such as restriction of social activities. The underclassman who makes "C" and "D" when he could make "B" and "A" either has not had sufficient discipline or he has at least a trace of

moral feeble-mindedness. Experience of the past few years has shown that some freshmen and sophomores need discipline, and reason would conclude that none would be harmed by it.

By all means, and by every legitimate means, the college must inculcate in the incoming freshman a high appreciation of the opportunities of the four years of college, and it must guarantee that the Sophomore has added to this appreciation a technique of study and a set of intellectual ideals and interests that will mean his scholastic salvation.

That upperclassmen and lowerclassmen alike fail to appreciate and appropriate many opportunities in other activities than purely curricular is also true. We have those who are unwilling to assume their proper share in the general activities of the school, who cringe when responsibility is is offere them. We have those who prefer several dates weekly to the application required for competition in forensics, and leadership in activities. Sometime, perhaps too late, such will "grow up" and view with regret the blindness of earlier years. That hearty participation in all activities and addiction to industry in scholarship is not irreconcilable with the most enjoyable social life and a genuine good time does not require demonstration.

—H. S. Bender.

Freshmen usually take their college work seriously. College environment is new to them, their instructors take special pains to interest them in their work and to help them over the difficult places, and they have not formed the social ties or become interested in the whole tangle of extra-curricular multiplicities that wreck the Sophomore's scholarship and make him a mild type of nuisance about the campus. Freshmen, because they feel that they must win a place in campus favor, devote themselves assiduously to class-room work and to faithful performance of assigned tasks in the religious, literary, or musical organizations. Classes vary, of course, but this year's freshman class scores a high average in this respect. And so did a large majority of last year's freshmen.

But at the beginning of the second year the now-sophisticated sophomore returns to the campus with a different spirit. Because the campus is the scene of his last year's triumphs and achievements, he is no longer the timid, eager, teachable freshman. He apes the upperclassman's calm self-reliance and fails to see that behind the senior's easy, unruffled exterior there is a perfectly astounding capacity for smashing through the most formidable array of bewildering tasks. With great eagerness and a woeful lack of judgment this sophomore dabbles in every phase of college life that seems to promise the largest returns of honor and pleasure with the smallest outlay of effort. Since he has not yet found his place in the most worthwhile student activities, he spends his time and energy in a way that he is likely to regret later on. Forgetting the enthusiasm, the effort, the industry, the self-sacrifice which made the past year's achievements possible, he allows himself to lapse into an easy, care-free, "you-can't-tell-me" attitude which proves ruinous to scholarship and loses him, both as a man and a student, the confidence and respect of his friends and associates on the campus.

Unfortunately too, all this happens just at a time when his instructors are busy starting another class of freshmen and when they feel that the sophomore should not only be finding himself to some extent but should be prepared to do

some work of real college grade. It is not until the year is well on its way that he sees himself outdistanced in nearly every line by his more industrious classmates and awakens to the fact that "life is real". A little later he finds that less talented, less capable students, than he, have been chosen to fill the positions of trust and honor in the various organizations for the next year, because

"They, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward through the ——"

best hours of the morning!

What is to be done? Well, not much of anything, probably, except to see that this type of sophomore, whom we all pity and whom we all long to help, doesn't do himself or anyone else any harm while he is learning his little lesson in self-government. He is not vicious and is hardly even potentially harmful. He is merely an object of pity and prayer for those who have his best interests at heart, but who know that nothing can save him from himself but a knock or two in the school of experience.

If he learns by the end of the sophomore year that he alone is the "captain of his soul", that the sure way to success lies through self-sacrifice and service, that the surest way to loss of esteem of his fellows is to show himself too weak or too irresponsible to throw himself wholeheartedly into whatever is for the general good, that no one admires native ability unless it is put to use, and that the poorest way to have a good time is to pursue pleasure for its own sake—if he has learned these lessons by the end of his second year in college, his time was probably "well-wasted"; but the average sophomore does seem to pay a rather high price for so simple and easy a lesson.

I see no point in the further restriction of the social activities of underclassmen. They are already closely supervised by the Dean of the College and the Dean of Women. I believe in what restrictions we have and I am confident that if the proper authorities see the necessity of more they will be imposed. But no external authority or regulation can have the same value for the individual as the warning that comes to him in lower grades and in the loss of the approval of his fellows.

Goshen College has very few specimens of this stock type of Sophomore; but we have a sufficient number so that we are able to recognize the species without any label except his own projecting ego.

—John Umble.

To ask a typical sophomore to air his views on bluffing unduly forces upon him the embarrassing choice between hypocrisy and suicide. I have not as yet decided which to choose.

Admittedly, there is an abundance of the art of bluffing in evidence on our campus, but the habit is limited to individuals rather than to classes. It is not possible to isolate any one class as the center of the activity. I am well aware that several honored seniors are even more adept at the art than are even the meek freshmen and sophomores. Not any particular class, but rather individuals here and there throughout the classes are the culprits.

The fact that bluffing exists in all classes indicates something wrong with the

general student attitude. But to select any one definite force as the cause of this attitude is again well-nigh impossible. One of the main factors of the attitude, however, might easily be traced to inadequate class distinction. The first phase of class distinction has been dealt with satisfactorily — that of prestige in student affairs and management. Our chapel seating arrangement, student council representation, men's dormitory association, and restriction of entries for oratorical and discussion contests, are examples which have been functioning properly. Several of these are just beginning this year, and have not yet had opportunity to influence student sentiment appreciably.

In the second phase, however,—that of social distinction—there is yet much to be accomplished. Lack of class distinction in this phase has taken away our real college spirit, and substituted in its place somewhat the spirit of an overgrown high school. The desirable spirit of democracy has gone to seed—so much so, in fact, that on different occasions I have heard faculty members and alumni express regrets for a spirit of almost disrespect on the campus, even for faculty members and others who deserve most honor. This lack of respect seems to be overdeveloped democracy—the lowest considers himself on a social par with the highest, and conducts himself accordingly.. .

Our dormitory government is the most outstanding example of our attitude in this phase. One of the fundamental purposes of Academy or College training is to teach the student to take care of himself, or herself. Yet, in our dormitories the College senior, with at least four years of experience, must suffer the same restrictions and enjoy only the same privileges as the entering College or even Academy freshman.

To allow the inexperienced underclassman to feel that he is just as able to care for himself as the experienced upperclassman obviously fosters a harmful spirit of superiority in the underclassman.

For the upperclassman, to have prescribed for him his hours of study, to be made to submit to the same restrictions as the underclassman is almost a direct insult to the years of experience, and cannot but create a decidedly detrimental attitude.

We wish to create on our campus that ideal spirit of unity and brotherhood which exists in the ideal home. But in that ideal home those of more experience are granted privileges and immunities from restrictions which are positively denied the younger members, and are thereby given a definite social prestige. Remove that prestige, and see the downfall of honor and respect. When all must abide by the same regulations, each group endeavors to "get by" with as much "bluffing" in the home as possible.

Whether he realizes it or not, the College or Academy freshman, just out of the close contact of home influences, needs the advice and counsel of men of experience to replace the close supervision by parents, whose influence he has just left. I would therefore advocate a guided and carefully restricted program of social, primarily, but also athletic, forensic, etc., activities for the underclassman, and a graded system of decreasing restrictions for upperclassmen, to become less and less restrictive as experience is broadened, the system to make due allowance for those of years of experience who are beginning their schooling later in life than the

average. The purpose of the program is not to set any group on an exalted pedestal above any other, but to introduce the same spirit of respect for experience on our campus that characterizes the ideal home.

Of course, this program is not to be regarded as the cure-all for our undesirable attitudes . But the administration has satisfactorily disposed of one phase of the question. Satisfactory disposal of the other phase will bring more respect for experience and authority, and our spirit will become characteristically college. Bluffing and kindred evils are not prevalent where respect exists. Therefore to take care of general college spirit is a long stride toward removing the ill—not from any particular class, but from the student body as a whole, so that just as one in the ideal home does not feel inclined to deceive, so one in the college community will refuse to bluff.

—Paul Horsch.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES

VESPERIAN

Was anyone aware of the big debate held in Vesperian Hall, May 3? Before the debate took place Amanda Frey gave a very interesting review of the "Political Situation in China". After this fine talk the debate began. The question was: "Resolved, that the laws restricting the coming of Japanese and Chinese immigrants should be the same as for Europeans". The affirmative speakers were Mary Kauffman and Leahbelle Smucker, while the negative speakers were Mabel Roth, and Martha Yoder. The subject was well handled by both teams, and the judges' decision was in favor of the negative.

May 16, our theme for discussion was India. Lois Lapp gave a very vivid description of the voyage from India to America. Elizabeth Gish gave a brief account of Hindu literature. There seems to be about this literature a strangeness that we cannot grasp. "Indian Civilization" and "The Awakening of India" were discussed by Bessie Birky and Mary Royer. The concluding number of our program was a solo by Lois Lapp. She stng for us in the Hindi longuoge, and also recited several mother goose rhymes in Hindi.

The Vesperians feared that May 23 would be blue Monday, so decided to give a humorous program. Verna Graber sang a solo, and Leahbelle Smucker gave a humorous reading entitled "Maud Muller", but it was not the one who "rakes the hay". Ruth V. Yoder ad Ada Lapp gave a conversational duet that supposedly takes place in 1950 when a couple who are here in College now, prepare to return for Commencement at Goshen. Mary Royer read an original story entitled, "The Preacher's Ford". Probably the funniest part of the program was Sylvia Hostetler's impersonations of people on the campus. If you wish to know your peculiarities or outstanding characteristics, see Sylvia Hostetler. The program was concluded by a very interesting talk on "The Psychology of Laughter" by Esther Leininger.

AVON

The closing weeks of school are always busy ones yet the interest manifested by the Avons this month was good. There are always so many duties to take our time that literary interests are inclined to lag somewhat. The program committee tried to arrange the programs in such a way as to keep up full interest. They accordingly arranged for a series of programs to consist of contributions by Avon members of different classes represented in the society. These contributions were to consist of work done in these various classes during the semester.

The first program of this nature was given May 9, by members of the class in Child Welfare. This program was interesting and gave us some idea of the work being done in that course. The following subjects were discussed: "The Century of the Child", "Nutritional and Dietary Needs of the Child", and "Directing the Child's Personality".

The second and third were literary contributions. The members in the English Composition class gave a program consisting of short stories by Louella Schertz and Ethel Oyer. Fyrne Miller gave the essentials of a good short story while Blanche Brenneman gave an original poem and Gladys Honderich read a few short themes. The third program was given by Avons who were members of the classes in American Literature and Victorian Poetry. Esther Brunk reviewed a few of Willa Cather's novels, Lulu Smith discussed Walt Whitman as representative of modern poets, and Nellie Zook used Elizabeth Barrett Browning as an example of Victorian poets. These programs were interesting and beneficial as well.

ADELPHIAN

During the past month the Adelphians have been having very interesting and instructive programs. The first program consisted of a scientific demonstration and address on "The Laws of Friction", given by an Aurora guest, Jonathan Yoder. We enjoyed having Mr. Yoder with us, who gave us this lecture in his usual interesting way. It was evident to all that Mr. Yoder understood his subject and showed how in various ways it would be impossible to get along without such an apparently simple thing as friction.

In another program our Mexican neighbors were discussed with much enthusiasm. "Mexico of Yesterday" was discussed by Earl Byler, "Mexico of Today" by Claire Amstutz, and "Mexico of Tomorrow", by Titus Books. In these discussions the men took up the history of Mexico from the beginning until the present time and also the outlook for Mexico. After these discussions some time was given to an informal open discussion which showed much interest in the Mexican question.

Another topic of discussion was: "The Charms of Imperialism". The subject was opened by Howard Schertz who spoke on "Dynamics of Imperialism". This was followed by open discussion on a number of subjects pertaining to Imperialism. These speeches were limited to two minutes and each member present took part in the discussion. The different phases of Imperialism discussed were: "Is Imperialism the proper solution of the problem of surplus capital?" "Is it the proper solution of the problem of surplus population?" "Is Imperialism justifiable?" "The United States and Imperialism".

AURORA

A competent staff of editors held an important staff meeting in the Aurora Hall to present and discuss material for the first number of a new magazine called the "Aurora Advocate". Led by Tillman Erb, editor-in-chief, the members of the staff read in turn various articles to be published in the first number and then discussed each pro and con. Such was the novel program given on April 25.

The next week Walter Roupp and Leroy Hostetler, members of the Organic Chemistry class, outlined for us recent developments in organic chemistry. Mr. Roupp spoke on the history, theory, and products of the destructive distillation of coal. Mr. Hostetler gave such recent developments as cellulose sausage cases, tertiary alcohol, synthetic rubber from both potato starch and coke; he also spoke of the great work done lately in the manufacturing of paints and varnishes and in the elimination of disease. He concluded with an appeal to our imaginations by prophesying that chemical geniuses of the next generation may invent or discover synthetic processes for the manufacturing of products meeting all our bodily needs.

On May 16 Willard Smith, president of the Adelphian Literary Society, favored us with an excellent address, "American Opportunism". Mr. Smith developed the subject by showing mistakes and opportunities in (1) America's domestic policy and (2) in her foreign policy. Under the first head he discussed religious toleration, the Revolution, the Constitution, treatment of the American Indians, the Civil War (Corruption) and "Big Business"; under the second head, the Monroe Doctrine, the Mexican War, Panama and the Panama Canal, Hawaii, Nicaragua, Mexico and China, and the "open door" policy. He aptly concluded by showing that the "Star of Empire" has been steadily traveling westward since the beginning of empires, and may still travel westward unless America grasps her opportunities now.

The program of May 23 consisted of reviews of late books. John Habecker, Ralph Fisher, and W. T. Stalter ably reviewed some recent books.

This concluded our regular programs for the year. On May 30 no regular program was given on account of the closing of school that afternoon for track meet. But a special meeting was held at noon to allow the nominating committee to make its report of the nominees for next year's officers. On June 9 a special meeting was held for election of officers. No regular program was given on the above date due to the absence of a number of members on the Men's Chorus trip to Ohio.

HOMERIANS

It was with pleasure that the Homeran Society gave a program on the evening of May 2 in honor of our Mothers. We learned to love and appreciate this dear friend more after the program was given. We know by the way that Alma Sommers spoke on the subject, "An Appreciation of My Mother" that she has learned to know the true value of a Christian mother. The next number was a vocal solo by Dorothy Smith, "Those Songs My Mother Used to Sing". Mary Musselman gave a very interesting biography of her mother that showed much study and preparation. The song "Mother Machree" was given by Edgar Frey.

On May 9 the Homerian Society program was based on the life of Caesar.

This was especially interesting and served as a "brushing up" for those who study Caesar. Orvin Brunk discussed Caesar as an author; Homer Hershberger gave an interesting talk on Caesar's life; and the death of Caesar was well given by Sharon Brunk. Mildred Weldy gave an impromptu discussion on "Benefits I Have Received from Studying Caesar".

A scientific program was given on May 23. Ezra Beachy gave a short interesting talk on the importance of studying science. Carl Metzler discussed the study of plant life. The remainder of the hour was given to Raymond Book for a Physics experiment which was prepared for the occasion. This experiment was quite interesting. Here we have a way of impressing facts on the mind that are hard to get any other way and Mr. Book very ably discussed the subjects he tried to bring to us.

College News

Mark Yoder from West Liberty, Ohio, while on his way to Iowa stopped at the College for a short visit with friends.

Students fom Iowa, Ohio, and Canada had special tablbes on different evenings of this month. State flags and songs helped make them interesting.

Marian Zook of West Liberty, Ohio, spent a few days at the College while visiting relatives in Goshen.

On Sunday May 22, every student was invited to dinner in a home in the community. They enjoyed the day and appreciate this kindness.

No rising bell necessary in Kulp Hall Friday morning June 3. Every girl was on the campus at six to see the Men's Chorus leave for their Ohio tour.

After the outdoor devotional program on Ascension day, a delightful social time was enjoyed, in charge of the social committees of the Y. P. C. A.

Ruth Lapp of Bluffton, Ohio, spent June 5-6 at the college visting relatives.

Nellie Miller visited College friends May 6-7.

Gertrude Hostetler, Eunice Lehman and Paul Smucker of Bluffton College spent May 7-9 with friends on the campus, and with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smucker, near Goshen.

The Ladies' Chorus presented the program of the Yellow Creek literary May 12 and one at the Elkhart Literary May 16.

Miriam Buzzard and Eva Camp of Washington, Illinois were guests of College friends from May 12-16.

The hoodoo of Friday the thirteenth followed the Freshmen to their party at the home of Ralph Holdeman in New Paris this month, where some mysterious vagabond set the group into consternation by letting the air out of the tires of their various vehicles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smucker of near Goshen entertained Gertrude Hostetler and Eunice Lehman, of Bluffton, Ohio, Ruth V. Yoder, Lulu Smith, Fyrne Miller, Erma Smucker, Milton Smith and Ralph Fisher, Sunday May 8.

Friday evening May 13, Esther Roth, Mabel Wyse, Mary Kauffman, Mabel Roth, Leahbelle Smucker, Cecil Bender, Paul Horsch, L. J. Martin, Wilbur Shenk, F. S. Martin and Howard Musselman were entertained at the home of Esther Leininger in Elkhart.

The A Cappella chorus presented a program of sacred music at the Brethren church in West Goshen, Sunday evening May 15.

Pearl Detweiler, Mabel Wyse, and Esther Roth spent Sunday May 15 at the country home of Mary Martin.

Thursday evening May 19, Professor Hartzler's vocal students gave a recital in Assembly Hall. On June 9 Professor Hartzler, Beulah Smith, and Mary Royer gave another recital.

The Men's Chorus left June 3 for a four-day tour of eastern Ohio. Four programs were given, at Walnut Creek, North Lima, Louisville, and Smithville, on Friday evening, Saturday evening, Sunday afternoon, and Sunday evening, respectively. Large crowds attended everywhere, since roads were in fine condition. At the final program, over one thousand attended the program at the Oak Grove Church. The tour was successful from every standpoint. The group was well received everywhere, and given the best of hospitality. They feel that the trip was an undoubted success, and hope for the same next year.

The College Juniors entertained the Seniors at the annual Junior-Senior banquet on the evening of May 20.

The Vesperian and Adelphian Literary societies gave a program at the Clinton Frame Literary society meeting on May 20.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith and son George of St. Johns, Mich., were visitors at the B. J. Schertz home. They also visited friends on the campus May 19.

President Yoder toured the middle west as far as Colorado May 3-10, delivering the high school commencement address at Sharon, Iowa.

ALUMNI

The Alumni Banquet will be held on Tuesday, 6:00 p. m., June 13, in the College Dining Hall. Dr. W. B. Christophel, Mishawaka, Indiana, will be toastmaster in honor of the class of '02.

A. J. Miller, '11, who has spent seven years doing relief work in Russia, will deliver an address at the Alumni Banquet.

Silas Hertzler, '13, will receive the Ph.D. degree at the June convocation of Yale University.

Paul E. Whitmer, '05, of the Witmarsum Theological Seminary, sailed from New York on June 4, for a three months' tour through Europe and Palestine.

The marriage of Vinora Weaver, '18, and Rev. Earl Salzman of Carlock, Illinois, is announced for Thursday, June 9, at the home of the bride's brother, S. E. Weaver, southwest of Goshen. Rev. Salzman received his degree from the Witmarsum Theological Seminary last May.

Anna Yoder, '12, is teaching in the Daily Vacation Bible School in Winchester, Indiana.

W. A. Stoltzfus, '17, missionary on furlough from Syria, is taking advanced work in the University of Chicago this summer.

D. S. Gerig, former faculty member, will attend the University of Chicago this summer.

S. Jay Hostetler, '23, is student field representative for Goshen College.

Irvin E. Burkhart, '26, will do graduate work in the University of Pittsburg during the summer.

Dr. C. Henry Smith, former faculty member, delivered an address on "Mennonite Immigration to America" to the Mennonite Historical Society at the College on May 23. He talked to the student body after chapel services May 24, on "Does Europe Hate Us?"

Melvin Gingerich, '26, has secured a position for next year in the Washington Senior High School, Washington, Iowa.

Albert Hershberger, '26, will begin his graduate work in the State University of Iowa this summer.

Dorothy Kemrer, '25, instructor in the Eastern Mennonite School is planning to spend Commencement Week at the College.

John Umble '01, will spend the summer continuing his graduate study in Northwestern University.

The church at Dhamtari, India has chosen Joseph Graber, '25, as pastor. Mr. Graber ad his wife received second and first place in the first year Hin-

di language examination of all English-speaking missionaries. At the present time they are in the hills, continuing their language study.

J. Paul Sauder, '25, and wife are planning to spend Commencement Week with friends at the College.

Esther Smucker, '25, will speak on the Young People's Institute program, June 17-26.

ATHLETICS

The outstanding athletic event to take place at the College during the past month was the inter-class track meet held May 31. The meet was supposed to have been held on the afternoon of Memorial Day when the school had a half holiday, but a rain the night before caused the track to be too wet and so the meet was run off from four o'clock to seven on the following day. Each College class and the Academy as a body had men entered in many of the events. The meet proved to be one of the most successful ever held at the College and four Goshen College records were broken. The meet was well supervised. Professor Miller was official starter, Professor Umble, timer, and Professor Bender had charge of the field events. Clifford Martin was chief scorer and Milton Smith was announcer.

The meet proved to be a walk-away for the Sophomores. The quality and number of their men was too much for the second place Juniors. The meet ended with the Sophomores having 43 points, the Juniors 22, the Academy 12, the Freshmen 8, and the Seniors 4.

Four events were outstanding—the mile run, half-mile run, the pole-vault, and the discus throw. College records were broken in these four events. The mile run soon proved to be a race between Abe Hallman, Academy, and John Bender, Freshman. Bender took the lead and set a brisk pace which was never slackened. His form was especially good and he seemed to run without tiring. He made the distance in 5:16, breaking the school record by fourteen seconds. This time is very good considering the one-eighth mile dirt track and the sharp corners. Hallman was always a close second and he also had the old school record broken.

The half-mile run brought Bender and Hallman to the front again. This probably was the best race of the day. At the finish Hallman had Bender beaten by less than a yard and another school record was broken. The time was 2:23. The mile and half-mile records were established in 1916.

The pole vault proved to be spectacular. The competition was not so keen as Roupp, who took second place, dropped out at 9 feet 6 inchs. Camp then vaulted several times for a new record and succeeded in raising the mark to 10 feet 1½ inches. The old record was 9 feet, 5 inches made by Camp in 1926.

The discus throw was also a good event. In this Wilbur Shenk made a throw of 106 feet, 6 inches, to break the school record of 92 feet made in 1926. Miller, who took second place, made several throws considerably further than the old record.

Walter Roupp, a Sophomore, was high point man with firsts in the high jump and shot put, second in the pole vault, and third in the running broad jump, a total of fourteen points. Camp, a Junior, was a close second with thirteen points including firsts in the pole vault and running broad jump, a tie for second in the high jump, and third place in the 100 yard dash. Shenk came in for third honors with eleven points. Musselman easily took the 100 and 220 yard dashes for ten points.

A very large crowd was present and much interest was in evidence. This probably will mean some more successful meets in the future.

Several interesting baseball games have been played. A game between the Aurora and Adelphian Literary Societies was one of the best. TheAurora team won in five innings 5-6. The spectacular fielding of the Auroras was a feature. A game between the Homerians and the Adelphians proved to be an easy victory for the Adelphians, the score being 15-8.

You Can always find the new things first at

YOU PAY LESS AT-

Kline's

DEPARTMENT STORES

Our styles are just 24 hours from Broadway

Good Shoes Hosiery Too

WE SPECIALIZE

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

NOBLE'S

131 South Main St. Phone 193

Dr. F. M. Freeman

PHYSICIAN

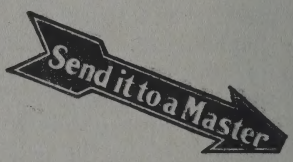
Hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
and by appointment

Phone — Office L-107
Residence J-107

Jefferson Theater Building

Yellow Cab Co.

24 Hour Cab and
Transfer Service
Phone 119



Gilbert's Dry
Cleaning Co.
Phone 463
125 E. Lincoln

Dr. E. A. Carpenter

"THE COLLEGE DENTIST"
Fifteen Years Service
To Faculty and Students
127 East Lincoln Avenue
Phone 564

Newell's
Dry Goods
Ready-To-Wear
Floor Coverings

Trade With the Boys

HIGGINS & SNYDER
MEN'S WEAR
Hole Proof Hosiery for Women
208 S. Main St. Goshen, Ind

Keller's Cut Price Store

THE HOME OF THE BEST FOR LESS

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Keller's Cut Price Store

Phone 354 205 So. Main St.

Parker Duofold Fountain Pens

at

HARTER'S

223 South Main Street

Students—Use this ad as coupon for 20% reduction

Salem Bank & Trust Company

SALEM BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

SOLID AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Luncheon Service Sodas

NEW CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Erickson, Ph. G.

Opp. Int. Station So. Main St.

Goshen, Ind.

Phone 172 We Deliver

Developing Printing

Smith-Clark Company

Home Outfitters

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Draperie

A Place Where Young Men Like to Trade

Kohler & Champion

112 South Main Street

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Dobbs Hats

Goshen Typewriter Exchange

All Kinds of Typewriters
Office Supplies

108 N. Main St. Phone 530

DR. A. C. YODER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Hours 10 A. M. to 12 M; 1 to 6 P. M.
Evening hours by Appointment only
113 S. Fifth St.
3 doors South of Lincoln Theater

Hawks-Kauffman HardwareCo.

114-116 East Lincoln Ave.

Goshen, Ind.

PLATE GLASS, PAINTS, OILS

The Olympia Candy Kitchen

FOR DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDY. DELICIOUS TOASTED SANDWICHES AND ICE CREAM

Cor. Clinton & Main

Nick Paflas, Prop

Drs. Eby & Eby

H. W. Eby, M. D. Ida L. Eby, M. D.

Surgery and diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

GLASSES FITTED

GOSHEN - INDIANA

Trade at Parkside

GROCERIES, MEATS, LUNCHES

Open Evenings and Sunday

Phone 150

1401 South Main Street

City Market

122 E. Lincoln Ave. Phone 207

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FRESH AND SALT FISH

A QUALITY MARKET.

M. E. Overholt

For Kodak and Photo Service

Developing, Printing, Finishing
Enlarging and Coloring

Picture Framing

107 West Washington Street
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The Leather Goods Store

Phone 86 115 East Lincoln Ave.

The latest model Shoe Stitching Machine and best of leather means *Longer Lasting Soles.*

EVERYTHING IN LEATHER GOODS

Gifts of Leather Last Longer

A. PUSCHMANN

Fine Tailoring

128½ S Main Street Goshen, Ind.

Next to Circle Theatre.

Plus Four Knickers

Straw Hats

Sport Shoes

Of Course its been a backward season, hence we're cutting the price on all of good "Duds"—come in.

SAM LEWIS COMPANY

"THE FAMOUS"

The Adams Store

"A Good Place to Trade"

Mens & Boys Wearing Apparel

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Ed. V. Price & Co. Tailoring

We Welcome You

The Philadelphia

House of Purity

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

College Trade Invited

We appreciate the College and invite the students to come in and get acquainted with us.

Light Lunches

110 South Main Street

L. Simon Co.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Knox Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Florsheim Shoes

NEXT TIME TRY THE—

All American

Ma's Cooking is Best

All American Cafe

Stemen Bros., Props.

To BRETZ for GLASSES

Nevin G Bretz

OPTICIAN

OPTOMETRIST

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

The Hudson Co.

Goshens Greatest Store

Complete lines of Dry Goods

and

Ladies Ready to Wear

The State Bank

OF GOSHEN

A Strong Friendly Bank Under

State Supervision

4 Per Cent on Savings

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

at

POPULAR PRICES

Serve Yourself Shoe Store

Opposite Jefferson Theater

Hear the Orthophonic Victrola

and New Victor Records. They are *Musically Marvelous.* Demonstrations made hourly.

Rogers & Wilson

Dr. E. E. Ash

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

110 W. Lincoln Ave.

STIVER'S

HOUSE FURNISHERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service

HOME OF THE KELVINATOR

Give Photographs

Friends want your photograph and they will prize a really good one.

You cannot give loved ones a more acceptable remembrance than your portrait.

The Schnabel Studio

N. E. Corner Main and Washington
Phone 316 Goshen, Ind.

Dr. E. L. Hay

DENTIST

Phones: Office 152 Res. J-152

Boys! Eat with Us

We Bake Our Own Goods and it's Just Like Home.

The Goshen Restaurant

AT YOUR SERVICE

Miller Shoe Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY

Main and Washington

High Style *Low Priced*

Ferndell Grocery

U. E. Mast

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

227 South Main Street

Phones 607-608 We Deliver